PALMER MOTOR CYCLE
CORD COVERS AND TUBES
JUST RECEIVED.
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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Palmer Cycle Covers Rs. at 7/0
Buccaneer Covers at 5/0
Palmer Tubes at .. 3/8
and Buccaneer Tubes Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS SUPPLY SAME
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VOL. IV. NO. 174 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
July					
23rd	,,	Khiva	9000	....	....
30th	,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th	Aug.	Mandala	3000	....	....
13th	,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th	,,	Kashmir	9000	....	....
27th	,,	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia	8000	....	....
10th	,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th	,,	Khyber	9000	....	....
24th	,,	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st	Oct.	Nagoya	7000	....	....
8th	,,	Karmala	9000	....	....
15th	,,	Khiva	9000	....	....
22nd	,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
29th	,,	Nellore	7000	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
22nd	July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
24th	Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
22nd July	Dilwara	East & South Africa via Seychelles.
24th ,,	Sangola	Singapore direct.
*24th ,,	Chakla	Karachi and P'Gulf

*For later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application

S. S. STORY,
Actg. Manager.

Oriental Building, BOMBAY.

PETER'S.

ACIDULATED FRUIT SYRUPS.

Refreshing and Delicious with either Aerated or plain water.

Lemon, Orange, Pineapple,
Raspberry, Rose, Strawberry, etc.

Price Re. 1 per qrt. bottle.

PETER'S TOMATO SAUCE.

Pure and Wholesome.
Price Annas Seven per bottle.

F. PETER & Co.

Colaba Causeway, BOMBAY.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9000		1st Aug.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		17thAug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ... London via Marseilles ...	555	883	420	630
Liverpool ... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ...	630 600 —	1,033 90 942	480 452 —	790 675 713

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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OFFERS

LIBERAL

OUTTURN

METHINKS

IN

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FLOORING TILES, MARBLE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

GAZDAR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

BATH TUBS, LAVATORIES, URINALS, BATHROOM FITTINGS, ETC.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	13th July	25th July
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	23rd July	3rd Aug.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	2nd Aug.	13th Aug.
Moyori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	15th Aug.	26th Aug.
YnmagataMaru	....	3700	15th Aug.	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Shibetoro Maru	3376	T. Takemura	11th July	22nd July
Malay Maru ..	4515	S. Nemoto	13th July	27th July
Saigon Maru ..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	26th July	4th Aug.
Inaho Maru ..	3939	D. Ogawa	29th July	7th Aug.
Java Maru ..	4499	S. Yanagi	8th Aug	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

DEFEND YOUR VALUABLE WOODWORK

against white ants, ship-worms and all vermin that destroy fencings, gates, submerged timbers, doors, frames, floor-boards, joists, beams, etc.

MICROLINEUM

which comes in 7 shades, gives the desired protection. It is easily applied, requires no skilled labour, costs less than paints or varnishes and has been highly spoken of by Executive Engineers and Railways.

Send us a trial order.

M C. GHIA & Co.,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

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INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon.	Seremban.	Tientsin
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Iloilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)

HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

BTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL Buildings, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,950
Reserve Fund ..... M... Rs. 11,21,547

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

SHIPPING.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.) Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and feel.

138092

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

REMEMBER—THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co. is the best & cheapest House for Rebuilt, Slightly-used & Second-hand TYPEWRITERS of All Makes from Rs. 60 upwards Guaranteed for 3 years. Best Typewriter Supplies always in stock. Liberal Terms to Trade. THE GLOBE-TYPEWRITING Co., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel: "WRITER-TYPE," Bombay.

CATARACT DISSOLVER.—This medicine has restored the vision of many persons without an operation by dissolving Cataract of the eye. Many testimonials. Rs. 2 per bottle, postage extra. KRISHNALAL K. TRIVEDI. Bhavnagar, Kathiawad. 665

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no fiarm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

THE SAFE DEPOSIT was built for your SECURITY for your valuables at Rs. 15 per annum and upwards.
COME and SEE FORBES BUILDING, Home Street.

WANTED

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced Gujarati Accounts Typist preferred. State salary, age, etc., to Box No. 983, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4686

MEDICAL COACH required immediately to prepare a gentleman for final examination of State Medical Faculty of Bengal. Preference will be given to one, who has recently passed the Bombay or Madras examinations. Reply "D. T.," care of Messrs. THOS., COOK & SON, Bombay. 4712

WANTED—A SMART TYPIST and a COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER for Cigarette business. Those who speak Hindoostani and English need apply with their testimonials.
BOMBAY CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING, Co.,
4681 De Monte Street, Bandra.

WANTED—One second-hand Oil (Kerosine) ENGINE 12 B. H.-P. of good manufacture, in working order, complete with tanks, pipes etc., and a driver for it. Apply quoting price and with testimonials to:—
KANAYALAL BHOLARAM,
Chalisgaon.
Chalisgaon, 14-7-16. 4665

WANTED.—Immediately a GRADUATE strong in Mathematics for Harris High School, pay Rs. 60—3—75 for approved work; preference will be given to a trained and experienced one, he should be also a good cricketeer, ten rupees extra, for cricket attainments, supported with testimonials.
Apply stating age, caste, voluntary, second language with copies of testimonials to the undersigned.
SUPERINTENDENT of Education,
4695 Palitana State.

WANTED.—A SECOND CLASS HEALTH OFFICER for Ahmednagar Municipality, who must be an M. B., B. S. and then will be selected on the conditions of G. R No 4090 of 28th May, 1913, and G. R. No. 3435 of 13th May 1916.
The pay of the Post is Rs. 150 a month rising to Rs. 300.
Applications must reach the undersigned before the end of July, 1916.
(Sd.) G. K. CHITALE,
President,
City Municipality,
4669 Ahmednagar.

WANTED—Immediately a HEAD CLERK for the Office of the Divisional Local Fund Engineer, Nagpur Division, temporarily for one year with prospects of being made permanent on Rs. 60-5-75. Only those candidates who are at least Matriculates and who have got thorough knowledge of office routine, can put up Office Notes and Drafts and know typewriting, need only apply with copies of testimonials to—
RAO SAHIB R. R. ABHYANKER, L.C.E.,
Divisional Local Fund Engineer,
Nagpur Division, Nagpur.
Nagpur, 18th July, 1916. 4703

WANTED

WANTED—GOANESE SHORTHAND TYPIST for Commercial concern, Busra. Apply to Box No. 990, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4709

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

LADY TYPIST—Eurasian or Anglo-Indian—wanted for two hours work. Apply to Box No. 991, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4716

WANTED—TUITIONS by a Parsi Graduate Teacher of a Local High School, strong in English and Mathematics. Apply to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4702

WANTED—second-hand colour drum WINDING MACHINES—Apply sharp to Box No. 989 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4708.

WANTED—An influential EUROPEAN SALESMAN for Coal, on behalf of local Colliery Agents.—Apply to Box No. 982 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4685

APPLICATIONS are invited from Engineers, Overseers, Draughtsmen, Mechanics, fitters, turners. Apply for particulars to Box No. 992, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4720

WANTED—A TEACHER to teach harmonium for one hour twice a week teacher's own residence. Apply to Box No. 988, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

WANTED.—A MAHOMEDAN UNDERGRADUATE for Mahabat Madrasa Middle School, Junagad, to teach Science. Pay Rs. 60. Apply to HEAD-MASTER. 4696

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED CLERKS in mill for stores, waste and general work. Knowledge of both English and Gujarati, book-keeping essential. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials and least salary expected to AGENTS, No. 12. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 4705

WANTED—A Gujarati or Deccani UNDERGRADUATE, strong in Mathematics and Persian on Rs. 40 to start with and a B.Sc. or B.A. with Science on Rs. 60 to start with for the New High School, Godhra. Apply sharp to the HEAD MASTER. 4684

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.
Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE

ROBERTS full sized BILLIARD TABLE, going cheap to make room. Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock. 4672

FOR SALE—Used STAMPS SAMPLE BOOKS at Rs. 1/4 each. Apply G. K. FRIEND, Maliya Hatina, Kathiawar. 4710

FOR SALE.—A three storied small BUNGALOW at Walkeshwar, fitted with E. L. & F. and a building in Modikhana, Fort. Apply to Box No. 981, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4675

FOR SALE.—HOSIERY MACHINERY of the Lucky Woollen and Cotton Hosiery Factory at Parel Bhoiwada Cross Road, in working order. Machinery can be viewed from 3 to 5 p.m. (S.T.). 4677

FOR SALE—Immoveable properties in the best centre locality of Bombay Freehold Fazandari and Leasehold from Rs. 50,000 to 6,00,000. For particulars apply to Box No. 911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4338

APPLES, PEARS—Orders registered, 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 3/8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab—Telegrams CAPTAIN BANON Kulu. 4504

NOVELS at 6 annas by Oppenheim, Zola, Boothby, Garvice, Caine, Louis Tracy, Askew, William Le Queux, Mark Twain, Henry Wood, 8 sorts and many others, Libraries at 13 annas, Everyman's, Home University, Collin's Illustrated, Nation, Scott, World's Famous Books. Apply B. S. VAIDYA & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 4711

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Ground floor of Queen's Mansions, office premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS. 4653

TO BE LET—FORT PRESS COMPANY'S small and large GODOWNS and first floor at Fort Tamarind and Armenian Lanes, known formerly as Maharani Ice Factory. Cheap rentals. Apply within or Company's Office, Lower Colaba. 4495

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

TO BE LET.—3rd Floor of Mahomed Building with Electric Lights and Fans, opposite Excelsior Cinema. Apply to:—
HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co.,
Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2592. 4541

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CONVERSION LOAN=1916=17.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

LOAN REPAYABLE AT PAR NOT EARLIER THAN 1931 AND NOT LATER THAN 1936.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT 4 PER CENT PER ANNUM HALF-YEARLY ON 1ST APRIL AND 1ST OCTOBER.

APPLICANTS ENTITLED TO CONVERSION RIGHTS IN RESPECT OF 3 PER CENT AND 3½ PER CENT RUPEE LOANS.

Applications should be for Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 and will be received at any Post Office doing Savings Bank business from 14th June, 1916 to 25th September, 1916 inclusive. Any person may apply, whether a Savings Bank depositor or not.

Amount applied for should be deposited in full with applications, and paper of equivalent value will be issued to applicants. Deposits may be in cash or may be provided either wholly or partly by withdrawal from existing Savings Bank accounts.

Income tax will not be levied on interest on paper of new loan obtained through the Post Office and left in custody of the Post Office authorities.

Applicants will receive negotiable conversion rights entitling the possessor to exchange into new loan, up to an amount equal to their holding in new loan, Government of India 3½ per cent. rupee securities at Rs. 96 per cent. of their face value, or 3 per cent. rupee securities at Rs. 82½ per cent. of their face value.

Applications for conversion by holders of conversion rights will be received from 16th October, 1916, to 16th January, 1917, inclusive. Interest on converted securities will be paid in cash up to 30th September, 1916, at time of conversion. Interest on new loan issued in lieu will run from 1st October, 1916.

Copies of notice containing full particulars and application forms may be obtained at any Post Office doing Savings Bank business.

The application form attached may be used if desired.

FORM OF APPLICATION THROUGH POST OFFICES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 4 PER CENT CONVERSION LOAN OF 1916-17.

(TO BE PRESENTED AT ANY POST OFFICE WHICH DOES SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS NOT LATER THAN 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1916. THIS FORM MAY BE DETACHED AND USED IF REQUIRED.)

I..... Please write very legibly.

.....

hereby apply for Rupees .....

of the Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17 advertised in the Notification [illegible] *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 8th June, 1916.

In payment for the amount of Loan applied for by me,

(1) I tender herewith in cash Rupees——— by cheque Rupees———

(2) I authorise withdrawal of Rupees..... from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total ...

Amounts paid in cash or by cheque, and amounts if any paid by withdrawal from the Savings Bank balance should be shown separately in the spaces provided. The unnecessary clause if any should be scored out.

A. I request that the amount of Loan allotted to me may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf and the interest thereon credited to

(i) My existing Savings Bank Account No.——— open at the ———Post Office.

(*Clause* (i) *to be scored through if the applicant has no account already open.*)

(ii) A Savings Bank account to be opened for the purpose at the .....Post Office.

B. I request that the amount of Loan allotted to me may be delivered in Promissory Notes of the following denominations enfaced for payment of interest at ——— Treasury.

Please fill up either A or B and score out the other.

I request that a warrant authorising the conversion of 3½ per cent. or 3 per cent. rupee securities of the Government of India for an amount equal to that applied for by me in the Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17 may also be delivered to me.

Name———
Address———
Date———

Date of presentation at the Post Office———
(*To be noted by the receiving Postmaster.*)

Register No.———
(*To be noted by the Head Postmaster.*)

Head Office Stamp.

The Bombay Chronicle.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHAN BAHADUR NUSSERWANJI R. MEHTA the sole surviving executor and trustee of the Last Will and Testament of Mr. N. N. Pochaji deceased, of Karachi has contracted to sell to the undersigned a piece or plot of land bearing registered No. 1 plus 33, D Survey Sheet C-3 containing by admeasurement 869 square yards or thereabouts situate in Machi Meani Quarter of the City of Karachi with buildings thereon free from all liens, incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Any person having any right, title, interest, claim or demand by way of sale, mortgage, lien, charge, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make it known to the undersigned within 15 days from this date, failing which the sale will be completed thereafter free from the same.

TIRATHDAS LUNIDARAM,
UDHAVDAS TARACHAND,
Trustees Shikarpur Panchayet.
Bombay Bazaar,
Karachi, 22nd July, 1916. 4707

NOTICE.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN-CAMP MFG. CO. LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is resolved at the General Meeting held on the 24th ultimo, to pay a dividend of Rs. 15 per share for the year ending 31st December 1915, at the registered office of the Company, 121, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, on presentation of share-certificates, on and after 1st August, 1916.

MOTI JETHA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 20th July, 1916. 4714

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM 1st August, 1916, we will remove our Branch situated at No. 2 Queens Road, Chowpatty to No. 19, Heera Building, Crawford Market, Bombay.

A. R. DIAS BROS.,
4719 51, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai REWABAI (alias Radabai) widow of Ramchandra Withoba Balaji (alias Kondushet) has as guardian of her minor sons RAGHUNATH and DAMODHAR and for their benefit, contracted to sell to my client HAJI NOORMAHAMAD ALLARAKHIA, the undermentioned property, free from any incumbrance whatsoever.

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, sale or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at Andheri, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Amboli, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, in the name of Ramchandra Withoba Balaji and being (1) part of pot No. 12 of Survey No. 92, and (2) pot No. 3 and part of pot Nos. 1 and 2 of Survey No. 93 and assessed by the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites (now Salsette Development Officer), under Non-Agricultural (Building) plot No. 3 of Amboli, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses, foundations, wells, etc., standing thereon, and bounded on or towards the North by the public road from Kurla to Wesava, on or towards the East partly by the building belonging to Bai Nandagauri, partly by a public passage and partly by Gurcharan Land of Survey No. 92, on or towards the South by Gurcharan Land, on or towards the West by Gurcharan Land of Survey No. 120, and which premises are this day partly in possession of the Vendor and partly in possession of the Vendor's tenant.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1916.

GAJANAN S. PATIL, B.A., LL.B.,
4718 Purchaser's Vakil.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH DAYABHAI OODHAVJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant. ...Deceased.

SHAVAKSHA JAMSEDJI CHOKSEY, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, KALLIANJI OODHAVJI, residing at Old Hanuman Gully and JEEWANDAS BHANJI, residing at Old Hanuman Gully, Executors and Trustees named in the said Will. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 6th day of July, 1916.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADAN,
4717 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SONEE MANILAL SEWAKRAM KAMODIA, late of Dakor Hindu Inhabitant, a retired gentleman. ..... Deceased.

HURJIWANDAS JAGJIWANDAS, of Bombay Kapol Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Jambul Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the sole Executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 14th day of July, 1916.

Messrs EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
4722 Petitioner's Attorneys.

TREACHER & CO., LTD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Treacher & Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company on Esplanade Road, on 24th July, 1916, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering the following Resolutions.

The Resolutions are as follows:—
(I.) That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
(II.) That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed under the Indian Companies Act, and his or their remuneration be fixed.

By Order,
W. CARR,
4713 Acting Manager.

S. S. "VORWAERTS."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China hereby give notice that consignees of goods on board the above steamer seized by the Portuguese Authorities at Marmagoa must make their own arrangements to obtain delivery of the cargo in which they are interested.
4706

NOTICES

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

TO POLICY-HOLDERS, AGENTS AND ALL CONCERNED.

IS hereby given that Mr. E. F. Halliwell having resigned his appointment as Resident Secretary at Bombay and severed his connection with the Company, the Management have decided for the better working of the Company and to facilitate the transaction of business and avoid unnecessary delays to themselves assume from 1st August 1916, direct control from the Head Office in Calcutta of the business, agents and territories hitherto controlled by the Bombay Office.

All Policy-holders and Agents should therefore in future communicate direct with the Managing Agents at the undernoted address.

Policy-holders presently paying their premiums to Local Agents may continue to do so until further notice or they may remit to the Calcutta Office direct as they may prefer.

By order of the Board,
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
5 and 7, Clive Street,
Calcutta, 10th July, 1916. 4701

NOTICE.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF CUSTOM'S OFFICE.

CUSTOM'S OFFICE AT MARMAGOA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the AUCTION SALE of SKINS, at Vasco da Gama announced for the 28th instant has been POSTPONED and will take place on the 31st instant.

Custom's Office at Marmagoa, 20th July, 1916.
J. M. LOPES PEREIRA,
Clerk.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time) when the resolution mentioned in the notice dated 10th July, 1916, and posted to the shareholders will be proposed.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July, 1916. 4706

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE THIS DAY SATURDAY THE 22ND JULY 1916, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH TEAK AND BLACK WOOD OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd July 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms very rich teak and black wood office and household furniture including fancy satin and tapestry lined drawing room suites, almyrahs, writing and lady's tables, cane arm chairs, carved corners, dressing tables, side board, panel door book cases, leather lined sofas, reclining sofas, marble top round and octagon centre tables, dining tables, verandah benches, tiled and plain teapoys, rocking chairs, book stands, cane and leather lined easy and low chairs, curzon chair, small show cases, dirty cloth baskets, tapestry lined chairs, phonographs, records, candle sticks, etc. etc.

By order of the office concerned.
1 Roll top table in 3 pieces.
1 Revolving book case.
By order of the concerned.
1 Dozen birch wood arm office chairs.
1 Black wood drawing room suite.
1 Black wood tapestry lined sofa.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1916.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Rs.	as.	p.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	7	9	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	7	9	2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	6	9	2	per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	6	9	2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	6	4	2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6	4	2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins).	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in this)	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	4	14	0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Bik Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

The Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 621.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th day of July, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture such as single and double mirror door handsome almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Miss Alice Alexandra, the following effects of the said deceased such as—

Upholstered valuable drawing room set, dining table and dining chairs, corner cabinets, card and marble top tables, wardrobe, chest of drawers, iron beds and mattresses, dumbwaiter meatsafe, full size gold framed mirror, lamps, gramophone with English records, Singer's Sewing Machine, wearing apparels, photo-frames, crockeryware, bottles of beer curtains, napkins, cooking utensils, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.

2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.

1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.

1 vis-a-vis (little used).

1 Arab horse.

Second-hand bicycles

By order of the party concerned:—

1 broken motor car.

The property of a Hindu gentleman:—

1 about 14 h.-p. "Aries Dubrulle" motor car, landaulette body, in working order.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY THE PRESENTATION ARTICLES OF TREACHER & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 25th and WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, each day, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Treacher's Building, at Esplanade Road, Fort, the silverware and the gold jewellery of Treacher and Co., such as silver cups for presentations, brushes, combs, pencils, mirrors, frames, gold muff chains, brooches, gold tooth-picks, diamond rings of assorted designs, electro platedware, silver cruet stands, etc., etc.

P.S.—The above stock is on view and will be disposed off by private offers too.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' LANDED PROPERTIES AT UPPER MAHIM.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents (1) the late Fazulbhoy Gulam Husein Vazir (a deceased), (2) Jafferbhoy Fazulbhoy and (3) Gabriel Francis Vaz, and with the consent of the mortgagees, Merwanji Maneckji Mistry, Bejanji Khurshedji Bana, Bai Sonabai, widow of Dosa Laduck, and Bai Rehmatbai, widow of the said Fazulbhoy Gulam Husein Vazir, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th day of July, 1916, at the times mentioned against the lots, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following landed properties on the premises.

LOT NO. 1, AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.—All that piece of Government land with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises thereon situate at Upper Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 132 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 440, New No. 4224, Old Survey No. 83 and New Survey No. 103 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 5801 and Street No. 277 and bounded on the East by the public passage, on the West by the property of Nathoo Nadeia and on the North and South by the property of Gabriel Francis Vaz.

LOT NO. 2, AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.—All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 112 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/35 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 5459, Street No. 54-56-58-60 and bounded on the East and North by the Mahim Bazar Road, on the West by the property of Manchharam Balgowan and on the South by Bazar Gully, leading to the Fish Market.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Solicitors for the Vendor at their office in Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1916.

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM
S. MAHADEO & SON
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and is to cameras &c., carefully executed

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271
A Romantic Drama in Six Parts.
CAPTAIN ALVAREZ
A STORY OF ADVENTURE AND ROMANCE.
Showing how a brave American took a conspicuous part in the Argentine Revolution.
THRILLING! EXCITING! FASCINATING!
Such wealth of dramatic and thrilling incident as this film produces is unusual.
SEE THE HERO
Swimming ashore from a ship miles away;
Breaking in an unrideable horse;
Escaping from amid a troop of cavalry;
Riding hell for leather over most difficult country;
Galloping across a swaying plank bridge spanning a deep gorge.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
A large stock of Films for sale at very low rates.
Good opportunity for film renters. Apply Manager.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
POONA RACING SEASON, 1916.
The season will consist of 15 days' racing, to be held from 29th July to 7th October, 1916.
PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.
Each Gentleman .. .. .. Rs. 50
Each Lady .. .. ,, 15
N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.
Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Poona, or at the Gates.
No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.
DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	Rs.	as.	SECOND ENCLOSURE.	Rs.	as.
Single Ticket	5	0	Single Ticket	1	8
Lady	2	0	Soldiers in Uniform	1	0
			Lady	0	8

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.
PASSENGERS BY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Rail fare and admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure ...	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 10-0
Do. without do. ..	,, 13-0	,, 8-0
Do. and admission to 2nd Enclosure ..	,, 13-8	,, 8-8

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.
By Order,
J. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
POONA, 15th *June*, 1916.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT BILL:—
"IN THE NIGHT."
Showing that a good wife values the society of her husband more than the money he might earn through absence from her.
"ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO."
How a century-old tragedy served as a lesson to a hot-tempered parent who wished to part his daughter from her lover.
"SILVIO AND HIS VIOLIN."
A pretty Italian story about two orphan children who found happiness after much ill-fortune.
THE PATHE GAZETTE,
TO-MORROW
AND NEXT WEEK:
ELLA HALL
in
"CHRISTMAS MEMORIES."
A little child of the woods fell in love with a city man and married him. The husband caused her great sorrow by his wild ways and she went back to her old guardian. On Christmas morning, after her baby had arrived, the wife is visited by a sorrowful and repenting husband, and harmony is restored.
HENRY KRAUSS
in
"WHERE GENIUS FAILS."
A clever inventor loves a girl whose father has to come to him for financial assistance. The latter kills himself; the girl's former lover deserts her, and she reluctantly accepts the inventor. But she does not love him and leaves him on their wedding day. When repentance comes to her the husband's heart has been broken.
"THE UNDERWORLD."
The most remarkable one-part film that has ever been screened, showing dramatic doings in New York's shadiest quarter. —The Tenderlion.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
LAST WEEK OF 2 SERIALS
MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY
AND
BROKEN COIN.
24 CASH PRIZES 24
IN
Rs. 2,000
Drawing Dates:—
Box Tuesday the 1st Aug. Rs. 800
I Wednesday 2nd ,, ,, 600
II Thursday 3rd ,, ,, 400
III Friday 4th ,, ,, 200
LOOK OUT
Next Saturday the 29th July.
ITALA'S MASTERPIECE PRODUCTION.
THE FIRE! FIRE!!
THE FIRE! FIRE!!
6,000 Feet.
SKATING RINK
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HEALTH OF BOMBAY

REPORT FOR THE SECOND QUARTER.

The Health Officer's Report on the public health of Bombay during the second quarter ending 30th June, says:—

The mortality from plague (1,090) was higher than in 1912 (1,052) and 1915 (322), but was otherwise the lowest on record since its commencement.

The mortality from small-pox (370) was the highest since the previous epidemic in 1912 (508).

Among the other principal features of interest of the quarter under report may be mentioned the following:—The mortality from fevers (575) was the lowest on record except in 1904 (529); the mortality from phthisis (401), which was nearly the same as in 1914 (398) and slightly higher than in 1915 (328), was lower than in the second quarter of any other year.

The total mortality for the quarter under review (8,458) was 2,526 higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1915 (5,932), but lower than in any previous year since 1897 (8,089); Infant mortality (2,144) recorded an increase of 581. The number of *live* births registered (4,389) was however 250 more than in 1915.

Compared with the first quarter of 1916, the mortality from all causes was 279 less in the quarter under notice. The infant mortality was 284 higher.

The number of *live* births registered (4,389)—which in the second quarter is generally lower than in the first—was 599 less.

The mortality from all causes registered in the City during the quarter was 8,458 which is lower than in corresponding quarter of any year since 1897 (8,089), when the population was 821,764 by the Census of 1891, except in 1915 (5,932; population 9,79,445 by the Census of 1911). It was 279 less than in the preceding quarter, 2,074 less than the decennial mean but 2,526 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1915.

SMALL-POX.

The total number of deaths from small-pox during the quarter was 370, being 234 less than in the preceding quarter but 203 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1915 and 130 more than the average of the preceding decennium (1906-1915); of these, 10 were amongst recent arrivals.

CHOLERA.

24 cases of cholera were registered during the quarter against 6 in the second quarter of the previous year; 1 in April 3 in May and 20 in June: of the total number of cholera cases, 5 were imported, 1 each from Shillong, Nasik, Calcutta and 2 from Basrah.

PLAGUE.

The number of deaths registered from plague was 657 in April, 346 in May and 87 in June—as compared with 150, 131 and 32 in the corresponding months of 1915. The total mortality from this cause during the quarter 1,090, including 49 among new arrivals not belonging to the City; it was 436 more than in the foregoing quarter and 768 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year, but 1,418 less than the average of the preceding decennium and the lowest since the appearance of the disease in 1896 except in 1912 (1,052) and 1915 (322).

ARRESTED WITHOUT A WARRANT.

HIGH COURT ORDERS RELEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Claudhuri disposed of the rule issued on behalf of Charu Chander Mazumdar, Managing Agent in Calcutta of the Bharat Luxmi Provident Co., Ltd., calling upon the Police Commissioner of Calcutta to show cause why the petitioner should not be set at liberty. It appeared that on a letter written to the Calcutta Police by the Superintendent of Police at Karwar, in the Bombay Presidency, the petitioner was arrested here without a warrant.

His Lordship said that it was necessary in exercising such large powers to be very careful and that reasonable suspicion or credible information must be based upon facts which the police officer was called upon to consider before he could act upon it. In conclusion his Lordship made the rule absolute and directed that the petitioner be set at liberty.

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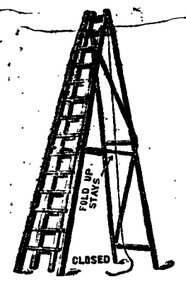

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The monsoon has been somewhat less active especially in northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, east and north Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Hyerabad; local in Bengal, Bihar, Kashmir, east Rajputana, Central India east and in Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Gujarat, east Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein two inches, Victoria Point, Dibrugarh, Dhubri one and a half; Cherrapunji two; Mymensingh one and a half; Ranchi one; Mussooree five; Bareilly three; Lucknow two; Bahraich one and a half; Benares, Mainpuri, Ludhiana and Rajkot one; Chanda and Aurangabad one and a half; Ahmednagar five; Poona and Belgaum one.

Forecast:—Further decrease in activity of monsoon.

SATARA, July 21.

Satara received a good shower of rain measuring about two inches on Thursday.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st July 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to July 21st. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.02	37.18	44.13	24.43
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.05	40.41	42.64	27.30
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.05	40.09	42.79	27.39
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.06	42.40	48.94	29.79

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th July 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. and 10 p. m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.608	Inch.
Temperature of Air.....	83.3	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79.3	"
Dew Point	77.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.842	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	9.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air.....	87.2	"
Minimum.....do.....	79.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	SE, W, WNW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.....	92	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches
Total fall during month.....	13.61	"
Do. do. year	37.27	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st July.....	0.02	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Week.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	21	m 3 44	26 5	21	m 9 25	18 11
		3 44a	26 11		10 15a	17 1
Sat	22	m 4 47	25 7	22	m 10 27	20 3
		4 28a	25 9		11 13a	17 7
Sun.	23	m 5 6	24 8	23	m 11 43	21 4
		5 17a	24 8			
Mon.	24	m 7 30	24 10	24	m 0 15	17 11
		6 18a	23 11		1 18a	21 10
Tues.	25	m 8 54	25 3	25	m 1 20	18 1
		7 36a	25 7		2 44a	21 8
Wed.	26	m 9 49	25 10	26	m 2 14	18 0
		8 5 1a	23 [illegible]		3 45a	21 2
Thur.	27	m 10 27	26 5	27	m 3 2	17 8
		9 48a	24 1		4 23a	20 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 21 (Friday)	6h 12m. a.	7h. 19m.
" 22 (Saturday)	6h 12m. a.	7h. 18m.
" 23 (Sunday)	6h. 1 m. a.	7h. 18m.
" 24 (Monday)	6h 13m. a.	7h. 1m.
" 25 (Tuesday)	6h. 14m. a.	7h. 17m.
" 26 (Wednesday)	6h. 14m. a.	7h. 17m.
" 27 (Thursday)	6h. 14m. a.	7h. 16m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 July	8d.	5h. 25.0	p.m.
Full Moon	" "	15d.	10h. 10.0	a.m.
Last Quarter	" "	22d.	5h. 3.0	a.m.
New Moon	" "	30d.	7h. 45.4	a.m.

DAILY MEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 21st July, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local; Lahore has had 0.29in., Ambala 0.35in. and Delhi 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north Punjab. Temperature is in defect in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Mainpuri has had 0.99in., Jhansi 0.17in. and Cawnpore 0.70in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature is in defect at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.15in. of rain and Kotah 0.12in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in west Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 1.05in. of rain and Bhavnagar, para 0.24in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0.11in. Saugor 0.31in., Khandwa 0.15in., Akola 0.34in., Amraoti 0.14in., Chanda 1.28in. and Raipur 0.40in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

NO MORE THIN PEOPLE.

HOW THIN MEN AND WOMEN CAN PUT ON FLESH QUICKLY.

There are many thin people, ladies especially, who long to increase their weight, yet imagine they can only do so by physical exercise or stuffing themselves with food—but poor health and small appetite will not allow of these methods. Generally speaking, however, such people cannot become plump and well developed in this way, they are thin and unhealthy because they do not assimilate the proper proportion of the food they eat. To these we strongly advise the use of Phormoid, a highly concentrated food product possessing remarkable properties for increasing the power of assimilation by feeding and strengthening the nerve tissues. Simply get a supply of the standard 20 grain tablets from your chemist and eat one tablet before each meal. Your appetite will quickly improve—you will have a pleasant feeling of renewed vitality and fitness for work and pleasure, and your weight will increase with astonishing rapidity.

Caution to Ladies.—Thin ladies who object to an increased bust development should not take Phormoid as it generally develops the bust from three to four inches in a few weeks.

1556—A.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general and somewhat heavy; Malegaon has had 0.63in., Ahmednagar 5.18in., Poona 1.02in., Sholapur 0.55in., Belgaum 1.22in., Aurangabad 1.72in., Nizamabad 0.84in. and Hyderabad 0.65in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is above the average at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased and been nearly general in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, the noteworthy fall being 5.18in. at Ahmednagar, fairly general in the United Provinces and local in the Punjab and Kathiawar. A few falls occurred in east Rajputana, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. Cloud has increased in the Konkan but the reported rainfall has been insignificant. Colombo reports very rough sea and a high velocity. Conditions continue unsettled in the south-east Arabian sea.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, fairly general in the Konkan and Central India West and local in Gujarat. Some showers may occur in the Punjab, the United Provinces and possibly in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 21st of July 1916.

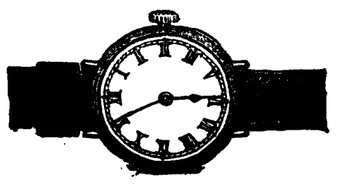
STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th July)..	98.7	91.5	86	..	0	..
Jask ..	92.4	82.8	79	..	0	—0.06
Do. (19th July)..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th July)..	91.8	83.9	79	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	103.0	86.9	68	..	0.69	—0.95
Rawalpindi ..	86.8	69.3	84	0.05	8.19	1.12
Lahore ..	88.5	73.6	95	0.29	16.07	11.22
Risaul ..	97.6	79.1	86	0.04	3.27	..
Ambala ..	85.7	73.3	84	0.35	14.27	5.33
Delhi ..	91.0	77.2	85	0.11	6.64	—2.57
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	91.6	78.4	83	0.09	10.34	0.97
Mainpuri ..	90	77.3	94	0.99	16.31	6.67
Jhansi ..	91.0	77.3	93	0.17	15.06	2.17
Cawnpore ..	91.0	74.1	95	0.70	21.24	10.54
Allahabad ..	89	77.2	89	..	29.15	16.93
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	107.7	85.4	55	..	0	—0.88
Karachi ..	86.4	81.6	77	..	6.02	—2.12
Ajmer ..	98.2	70.0	65	..	4.89	—2.71
Jaipore ..	100.4	76.1	81	0.15	4.79	—2.04
Kotah ..	98.0	77.0	73	0.12	12.93	2.99
Mount Abu ..	78.0	68.4	80	..	8.71	—11.37
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	93.4	79.6	74	..	1.33	—1.97
Dwarka ..	86.2	81.4	78	..	2.09	—5.32
Veraval ..	94.2	82.2	64	..	3.76	—3.82
Rajkot ..	92.4	74.9	83	1.05	7.41	—4.61
Bhavnagar Para ..	91.6	78.8	89	0.24	6.57	—0.72
Surat ..	86.9	78.3	80	0.07	11.04	—3.30
Ahmedabad ..	92.3	80.5	70	..	3.57	—4.01
Deesa ..	99.8	82.3	72	..	3.00	—3.20
Neemuch ..	93.7	77.0	54	..	12.57	2.97
Indore ..	88.5	74.3	86	0.07	15.09	2.71
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	87.9	76.8	88	0.11	17.63	—2.17
Saugor ..	87.8	72.0	88	0.31	10.14	—6.53
Hoshangabad ..	90.1	77.4	91	..	18.82	—2.62
Khandwa ..	88.0	76.1	94	0.15	11.99	0.77
Akola ..	88.0	73.0	97	0.34	15.19	2.79
Amraoti ..	87.8	74.8	94	0.14	14.42	1.02
Nagpur ..	90.8	77.8	83	..	22.01	3.21
Chanda ..	90.0	74.2	91	1.28	15.09	—4.22
Raipur ..	88.9	77.8	94	0.40	16.42	0.38
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	87.2	80.5	92	0.02	37.18	—0.80
Ratnagiri ..	89.7	78.7	88	0.92	62.93	8.47
Mormugao ..	86.0	77.9	92	..	69.77	13.47
Karwar ..	85.0	76.8	99	..	91.00	—0.44
DOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	90.4	73.5	89	0.63	8.13	—0.31
Ahmednagar ..	94.0	66.0	97	5.18	12.84	0.49
Poona ..	86.2	72.3	93	1.02	9.51	—3.10
Sholapur ..	89.8	71.9	86	0.55	12.75	4.94
Bijapur ..	89.4	71.4	87	0.06	9.92	2.06
Belgaum ..	86.6	70.5	92	1.22	10.74	—3.32
Aurangabad ..	94.2	69.0	94	1.72	17.76	5.25
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.4	68.4	92	0.84	10.06	—1.50
Hyderabad ..	91.8	68.4	85	0.65	17.76	9.48
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	84.2	77.0	88	..	64.39	—0.28
Calicut ..	85.3	77.0	93	..	65 29	—2.14
Cochin ..	85.6	76.4	91	0.02	39.01	—4.94
Colombo ..	86.2	76.0	86	0.42	19.63	5.48
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	89.3	79.4	86	0.11	22.12	13.19
Bellary ..	88.6	74.4	74	0.10	7.50	4.41
Cuddapah ..	93.8	79.3	72	..	9.86	4.18
Madras ..	92.3	78.7	84	..	6.85	1.29
Bangalore ..	84.7	69.6	82	0.02	7.38	1.76
Coimbatore ..	89.7	73.4	80	..	3.05	1 16
Trichinopoly ..	92.9	78.6	73	..	5.19	2.99
Negapatam ..	94.8	78.9	77	..	2.05	—0 47

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st July 1916 was 29.814 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter. High Cream and Milk. 663.



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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. an all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

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"Ic Mic" Cooker.

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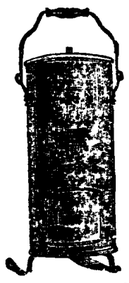

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MONGINI BROTHERS

FOR

WEDDING CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY AND PRESENTATION CAKES.

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 20th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
" " Imports	22,000
Mid. Americans	7.96—8
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.70—5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Augt. 12.81— Oct. 12.92—12
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Augt. 12.65—18 Oct. 12.73—13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 20th.

Total Imports 22,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
July	7.83	
July-Aug.	7.84	—5
Aug.-Sept.	7.79	
Sept.-Oct.	7.78	
Oct.-Nov.	7.74	
Nov.-Dec.	7.71	—6
Dec.-Jan.	7.69	
Jan.-Feb.	7.63	
Feb.-Mar.	7.68	
Mar.-Apl.	7.68	
Apl.-May	7.68	—5
May-June	7.67	
June-July	7.66	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 20th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
July	7.81—7
July-Aug.	7.82—7
Aug.-Sept.	7.79—6
Sept.-Oct.	7.77—6
Oct.-Nov.	7.75—5
Nov.-Dec.	7.72—5
Dec.-Jan.	7.70—6
Jan.-Feb.	7.69—5
Feb.-March	7.69—4
March-April	7.68—5
April-May	7.68—5
May-June	7.68—4
June-July	7.67—4

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, July 20th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
July	11.56+2
November	10.95+3
January	10.88+3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 20th.

M. G. Bengal Good	5.90	
" " Fully Good	6.05	
" " Fine	6.20	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.55	
" " Fine	6.85	
" Broach Good	6.70	—5
" " Fully Good	7.85	
" Fine	8.00	
" Scinde Good	5.95	
" " Fully Good	6.10	
" " Fine	6.25	

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 20th.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	57,000,000	Dec.	2,400,000
Public Deposits	58,600,000	Inc.	3,200,000
Other do.	36,400,000	Inc.	6,100,000
Govt. Securities	42,200,000	No change.	
Other do.	80,800,000	Dec.	400,000
Notes and Gold	39,400,000	"	2,500,000

The Bank Reserve is 27 per cent. of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		11,000
" Exports to Great Britain		3.000
" " to Continent		16,000
Futures at New York Augt.		12.75—1
October		12.95—3
Spot Cotton at New York		12.90—5
" at New Orleans		13.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Augt.		12.69+4
" October		12.78+4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		9½
Demand Bills		4·75.80
Silver Commercial Bars		62½

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	29½+½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to small supplies—Steady—Buyers unsatisfied.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th instant.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6½
" " " 6 "	6⅝
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£121,000
Council Bullion—Extra allotments.	
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 11,43,000 at 1-4 1/8.	

Unchgd.

London, July 19th.

Consols 2½ %	58½+½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	50½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	69½—½
Government Securities 3 %	59½—½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.14 Unchgd.

MAURITIUS SUGAR.

London, July 19th.

White Mauritius Sugar production has been sold to England

WAR LOANS.

London, July 19th

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£95½—½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 19th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F July-Augt. Sellers	59—3d.
AUSTRALIAN.	
South Australian April	65 unchgd.
Victorian April	67 unchgd.
BARLEY.	
Karachi Barley July-Augt. Value	48 unchgd.
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual bold 416 lbs. 95% ex-Ship July-Augt. Sellers	59/3 unchgd.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-Aug. Nominal.	60 unchgd.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Paid.	78/6+9d.
Toria Rapeseed:—July-Augt. Sellers	60 unchgd.
LINSEED.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Not offered.	
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Paid.	71/6
London, July 20th.	
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Sellers	72
London, July 19th.	
COTTONSEED.	
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Not offered.	
METALS.	
English Best Selected Copper	£121 Unchgd.
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£89—1
Copper Braziers	145 Unchgd.
Yellow Metal	14½—½
Hard Spelter	39
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 0/0 F.O.B. Liverpool	£26-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-0
FREIGHT.	
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	
London, July 20th.	
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	21/1½
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	21/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	23/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	23/4½
London, July 19th.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Paid	2/11 Unchgd.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Augt. Buyers	2/4½+½

Unchgd.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, July 19th.

Genest Australian Beef Tallow	50
" " Mutton Tallow	50/3
Finest Tone of Tallow Auction	Active

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 21.

The market to-day has ruled steady with very little doing, in contracts.

Ready cotton, however, has been in good demand.

July, Akola 268.
September, Akola 271.
January, Akola 270.
January, F. G. Bengal 231.
April, Good Broach 283½.

Messrs. PATEL BRO'S. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS:

Growth.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach			293	Apr. 1917.
M. G. Bengals	240	230		Jan. "
M. G. Bengals	229			July 1916.
M. G. Sind Punjab				
M. G. Khandesh				
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat.				
M. G. Nagpore				
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	238			July 1916.
Do.	231½			Sept. 1915.
Do.	209/0			Jan. 1917.
M. G. Oomravati				
B. G. Westerns			313	J./A. 1916.
M. G.			317	"
H. G. Bhagalcots				
H. G. Compta			335	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar			315	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 21st July, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	231	..25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
	239	229	219	.. Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	231	..	.. July
	..	243	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	223	213	.. Ready & July
	..	..	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	252	238	.. Ready & July
	..	258	248	..25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	252	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	280	.. Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	305	..	.. Ready
H.G.	..	295	..	.. Ready
	..	268	256	.. Ready & July
Akola-Kghm.	..	271	..	.. Sept. & 25th
Karanja (M.G.)	..	..	..	Jan. 1917.
	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	266	254	.. Ready & July
	..	273	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum-Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	270	258	.. Ready & July
	..	275	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	272	260	.. Ready & July
	..	276	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore-Kampti (M.G.)	..	276	264	.. Ready & July
	..	280	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Wardha-H'ghat (M.G.)	..	277	265	.. Ready & July
	..	283	..	..25th Jan.
Broach (M.G.)	..	280	272	.. Ready
	..	282	..	.. July
	..	..	..	294 25th Apr
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	338 Ready&
	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	250	236	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	320 Ready & Sept.
Sawgd.-Dharwar	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	315 Ready
	..	..	..	313 Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	320 Ready
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	316 Sept.
	..	..	..	315 Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	311 Sept.
	..	..	..	336 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 20th July 1916:—

Cotton	2,829	Bales.
Wheat	13,000	cwts.
Linseed	14,199	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,990	"
Ginjellyseed	650	"
Poppyseed	224	"
Groundnuts	2,732	"
Castorseed	77	"
Rice	3,472	"
Myrabollams	899	"
Cottonseed	434	"
Mowraseed	111	"
Gram	3,771	"
Joowar	3,404	"
Barley	2,807	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 21st July—4 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	38 0 0	5 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37 0 0	5 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	38 0 0	5 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 10 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 6 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 12 0	9 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 6 0	8 12 0
Teelseed, White 35-15	46 0 0	....
" Gujar 75-25	45 0 0	....
" Black	38 0 0	....
" Gujar 50-50	44 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	4 6 0	4 8 0
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May	6 1 9	
Linseed May	9 8 6	
Wheat August-Sept.	6 0 0	
Linseed September	9 5 3	
Rapeseed April-May	7 6 0	

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-4, B. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 26-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and steady, with rates unchanged.

The Bank of Bombay rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. 15th Aug.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credite 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 15-32d. 15th Aug.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	150½
Do. Shanghai	206½
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-12-0
Australian do.	26-4-0
Bombay do.	25-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	76-12-0

PIECE GOODS.

It is not possible to record any particular development in the Cloth Market and although some business has been done the sales have been so isolated that it is quite impossible to gauge the turnover. The local speculative demand has very materially fallen off during the past week. The demand from the consuming districts has also not been satisfactory, but if the rains continue to be favourable, hopes are entertained for a good offtake in the near future. No doubt there has been some development of inquiry as to prices from some quarters, which may probably lead to purchases at an early date. Cloth prices have shown very little change from last week. The Manchester Market is reported to be slightly easier in some styles, in which makers are in want of work. Dealers on the other hand are rather slow in raising limits, and the offers are generally found impracticable. In view of the high level of values it is hardly reasonable to expect any large buying movement at the moment, but some merchants find it necessary to keep up supplies in regular makes. Shipments are now arriving regularly without much delay, as goods, which were at the end of last year held up at the docks and mills for about nine weeks, are now on board in about the same number of days, owing to railway and shipping facilities.

GREYS.

The inquiry has been fairly well maintained in 44in. by 38½ yds. Grey Shirtings. These goods are now going against 45in. by 37½ 38 yds. Red End Grey Shirtings, prices of which have advanced owing to light stocks. The Eccles' 8 lbs. Grey Shirtings and other Imitation styles are mostly out of stock, and the exorbitant prices quoted for these on the other side preclude any fresh business taking place. Shipments are now arriving against sales made by a European firm of 39in. by 37½/38 yds. Red End Staple Grey Shirtings are at 8s. 6d. per piece, but the price ruling here at present shows a loss of six annas per piece to the buyers. Heavy Shirtings are still neglected, as goods of local Mills are finding favour with buyers. Grey Jacconets are steady at last rates. Lancashire Grey Drills of quality similar to No. 425, but in different numbers, are very much depressed, specially owing to the cheap price quoted for Japanese Drills. The demand for Grey Dhooties is very poor due to the competition of local Mills which produce better and stout qualities at cheaper rates. Many Lancashire makers of Dhooties will have to close down as the Mills are running out of orders, the demand from Calcutta being also very poor. 38in. by 4/10 yds., 2½in. Lustre Border Dhooties are selling at Rs. 2-4 per piece, which shows an advance of 9 annas per piece on the pre-war rate. Stocks of these are moderate and the Manchester quotation is 2s. 10d. for good quality.

WHITES.

There is a lack of energy in the demand for bleached goods, as buyers are anticipating a decline in values. White Shirtings are steady at last rates. There is some inquiry for the well-known "T. C." quality White Shirtings, which are selling at Rs. 12-8 per piece, showing good profits to sellers, as the highest purchase was made at 12s. 6d. F.B.H. But as Manchester is now quoting over 17 shillings for this cloth, there is no chance of forward business being placed. A well known quality of 42 yasrd White Shirtings has been booked at 9s. 10d. per piece F.B.H. for forward shipment. The equivalent of this price in bazaar terms will be Rs. 8, which is really a very high figure looking to the poor quality of the cloth. Such purchases are risky as the high value ruling in the bazaar at present is based on speculation and not on actual demand. Some lots of Tape Bordered Nainsooks have changed hands at slight concessions in the rates. Stocks of 44in. by 18 yds. Nainsooks are light but fresh goods are expected to arrive in fair quantity. These are now selling at Rs. 3-12 per piece, which shows an increase of one rupee compared with the price ruling a year ago. The advance is due to the scarcity of low quality narrow width styles, and the above goods are being sold as substitutes after the pieces are cut up in two parts widthwise. Saccharilla Heading Mills of standard qualities in wider widths are in better request for the Ahmedabad Market, where these goods are now consumed as Sarres after being printed, and rupee rates show an advance of two to three annas per piece. On the other hand 58in. by 20 yds. Red End White Mulls have declined by two annas per piece owing to the weakening effect of accumulations. 39in. by 20 yds. Gold End Mulls also show a reduction of two annas per piece, as fresh shipments have arrived and dealers are anxious sellers. White Jacconets worth Rs. 4-12 per piece are light in stock. White Dhooties are selling in fair quantities and some forward business has been placed at high prices.

The quotations for some of the leading chops of Greys and White as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p
Grey Shirtings—					
Ralli's "Fari" No. 2000	39 × 37½/3	..	7	8	0
" " 100,000	45 × 37½/8	..	7	6	9
Fleming's No. 1905	48 × 38	..	9	0	0
Ritchi's " 1566	33 × 37/37½	..	....		
Bombay Co's No. 2586	44 × 39½	..	6	14	0
Dewhurst's "Rupee" No. 5	39 × 39½	..	3	4	0
" "BBB"	38 × 38½	..	19	8	0
Grey Jaccenets—					
Ralli's No. 18	45 × 22	..	4	4	0
Grey Drills—					
Pepperell "Dragon"	29 × 40	..	12	6	0
Ralli's "Musjid" No. 425	26 × 40	..	8	4	0
White Shirtings—					
Liepman's No. 1500	32 × 42	..	12	12	0
H. B. T. C. "40000"	36 × 40	..	14	2	0
White Nainsooks—					
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27 × 18	..	2	9	0
" No. 39620 T. B.	38 × 22	..	3	10	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	27 × 15	..	2	11	6
" " 50000	33 × 18	..	3	8	6
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38 × 22	..	3	13	6
Ritchi's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	27 × 18	..	2	7	0
White Mulls—					
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600	41", 46", 51 × 19		4	12	0
" No. 6000	56 × 19	..	5	8	0
" 88	58 × 20	..	4	6	0
" 818	39 × 20	..	4	12	0
Ritchi's " 975	50 × 18	..	3	14	6
" " 66999	40 × 18	..	3	5	6
" " 1590	27 × 18	..	2	3	0
Fleming's No. 8080	27 × 18	..	1	15	6

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.

There has been a good demand for Prints and Dyed goods. In some favourite styles forward business has been worked at high rates for November/December shipments. Spot Coloured Prints are in better request. Dealers are also submitting offers for White Ground Prints.

LOCAL PIECE-GOODS.

The enquiry for local Piece-goods continues on a fair scale and clearances have been satisfactory. The prices realised are from 11¼ to 12 annas per lb. according to the quality of the cloth. A large Mill in Bombay has sold 200 bales light Twill Cloth in black colour 28in. by 40 yds., 10 lbs. in weight, at Rs. 10-8 per piece. Surely this sale must have left a large margin of profit to the Mill.

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

There is nothing fresh to report about the yarn market, which remains steady. Home values are firm with little doing. Dealers hesitate to buy large lines at the present high level of prices. The demand for 30s. Water Twist is brisk. Coloured Yarns are also in better request, Japanese Yarns do not find much favour. Lancashire Water Twist Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

30s. "Queen" Ticket	Re. 1-0-0 per lb.
30s. Ordinry qualities	Rs. 0-13-6 per lb.
40s. "Cat's Head" Ticket	Re. 1-1-6 per lb.
40s. Ordinary qualities	Re. 0-15-6 per lb.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

YARN.	1916. lbs.	1915. lbs.	1914. lbs.
Exports from Great Britain during May	17,202,000	19,348,500	20,234,300
Total since 1st Jan.	73,133,200	83,959,200	96,181,200
Do. 1st Aug.	145,810,500	129,106,500	134,327,500

CLOTH.	Yds.	Yds.
Exports from Great Britain during May	504,837 600	473,758.900
Total since 1st Jan.	2,171,572,100	1,966,858,900
Do. 1st Aug.	4,089,554,000	3,517,194,600

CLOTH.	Yds.
Exports from Great Britain during May	572,913,100
Total since 1st Jan.	2,946,753,400
Do. 1st Aug.	5.820,551,000

WHEAT JUTE AND COTTON.

THE WHEAT POSITION.

The returns of the Department of Statistics, India, show that the total imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea (foreign and coastwise) into the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta for the week ending the 8th July 1916, were 17,164 tons, as against 16,625 tons. and 21,759 tons. for the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. For the same period the total exports by sea to foreign countries amounted to 6,535 tons. as against 21,803 tons. and 31,974 tons. in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. These weekly figures of exports represent wheat entered for shipment, excluding in certain cases only the short shipments reported during the period.

The quantities exported in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 were 429,295 tons and 234,586 tons respectively. These figures have been arrived at by adding the week's figures to the corrected figures in the Sea borne Trade returns for the three months April to June.

THE JUTE POSITION.

The total arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta by all routes during the week ending the 8th July 1916, were 19,936 bales of 400 lbs each as against 80,541 bales in 1915 and 13,049 bales in 1914. For the same period the total exports of raw jute by sea to foreign countries from Calcutta and Chittagong amounted to 8,439 bales of 400 lbs each as against 24,002 bales and 13,985 bales in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. The imports of raw jute into Calcutta from the beginning of the present season (1st July) are 75 per cent. less than in the corresponding period of 1915-16 but 53 per cent. more than in 1914-15. The exports of raw jute from the beginning of the present season (1st July) are 65 and 39 per cent. less than in the corresponding period of 1915-16 and 1914-15. The exports of gunny bags from Calcutta during the week ending the 8th July 1916 were 19 millions in number as against 9 millions last year and 3 millions in 1914, thus showing an increase of 107 and 444 per cent. over the figures of the corresponding periods of 1915 and 1914 respectively. These percentage increases do not indicate the real increase in the quantity of bags manufactured and exported because bags of different dimensions and weight are included in the total number. The number of gunny bags entered for shipment from January to date amounted to 423 millions in 1916, as against 256 millions in 1915 and 190 millions in 1914. The exports of gunny cloth from Calcutta during the week of report were 28 million yards as against *Nil* last year and 13 million yards in 1914. The total exports of gunny cloth entered for shipment from January to date were 569 million yards, as against 613 million yards in the same period last year, and 535 million yards in 1914.

THE COTTON POSITION.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay during the week ending the 8th July 1916, were 27,614 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 25,900 bales and 27,529 bales in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. The arrivals from the beginning of the present season (1st September) were 2,972,509 bales, an increase of 18 per cent. over the figures of the corresponding period of 1914-15, but a decrease of 17 per cent. as compared with 1913-14.

The exports of raw cotton from Bombay by sea to foreign countries during the three months ending June, 1916, amounted to 613,274 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 700,915 bales and 1,076, bales in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914, respectively.

The total imports during the week ending the 8th July 1916, of cotton piecegoods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon amounted to 36 million yards as against 51 million yards and 54 million yards in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. The total quantity of piecegoods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Madras amounted to 2,423 tons as against 2,487 tons in 1915 and 2,081 tons in 1914.

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY (INDIA), LTD.

The following are the Company's rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	5	8	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4	9	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	5	2	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3	4	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	15	6
Anchor Tins per pair	5	11	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	6	4	0
Anchor Cases per case	6	4	0
Shell Cases per case	7	0	0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 21.

The Cotton Mill Share Market continued to be very firm to-day and business on an extensive scale was booked during the course of the day. There was very strong inquiry for Madhavji and Standard Mill shares and in consequence thereof they recorded a fair advance.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares stood remarkably firm.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids stood unchanged at Rs. 470.

Standards were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,365 to Rs. 1,375, Madhavji from Rs. 1,505 to Rs. 1,515 and Fazulbhai from Rs. 522½ to Rs. 526½.

Crescent improved to Rs. 137½, Currimbhai to Rs. 261½, Indore-Malwas to Rs. 318½ and Indian Bleachings to Rs. 171½.

Central India Mill shares stood firm at Rs. 2,310 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,760.

Framji Petit changed hands at Rs. 1,225.

Shivrajpoore were quoted at Rs. 28½. Bankmerks were placed at Rs. 6½ and Bundi Cement at Rs. 14½.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares declined to Rs. 915.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 250.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,410 to Rs. 1,450 for August delivery.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved Rs. 172½. Deferred were placed between Rs. 750 and Rs. 755.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 76½.

4 per cent. Conversion Warrants were in demand at Rs. 10. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91½.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA. LTD.

NINTH REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors' report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1916, says:—

The net profit for the half-year, including the sum of Rs. 15,813-12-5 brought forward amounts to Rs. 87,914-7-7. This sum the Directors have decided to dispose of as follows:—

In payment of an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, free of income tax, for the half-year ended 30th June 1916, Rs. 45,000; Carry forward to next account Rs. 42,914-7-7; total Rs. 87,914-7-7.

The steady progress and the increasing public confidence in the Bank are shown from the following statement which shows considerable increases in the current and fixed deposit accounts during the past six months:—

	Current & Fixed Deposits. Rupees.
30th June, 1914	29,88,000
30th June, 1915	48,20,000
30th June, 1916	85,00,000
31st December, 1914	30,40,240
31st December, 1915	50,30,870

During the period, more than 300 new Current Accounts were opened with the Bank. The Directors trust that the improvement in our business will give satisfaction to all those who are interested in the development of Indian Banking.

Branch at Calcutta:—In view of our increased business connections with Calcutta, the Directors have thought it advisable to open from August 1916 a branch of the Bank at that place. They trust that the Branch will receive sound support from the investing public and the Mercantile community of Calcutta and that our Institution will be as successful there, in gaining public confidence, as in Bombay.

Agency at London:—This has been arranged with the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd. (Paid up Capital—£4,780,792; Reserve—£4,000,000) to act as our Agents at London, and since this connection has been formed we have been able to offer greater facilities to our customers.

Indian Specie Bank Shares:—A test Suit was filed to recover from purchasers the calls on shares in the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd. (now in Liquidation) lodged with the Bank before it went into liquidation. Before these shares could be transferred to the purchasers' names, the Bank had been closed. The case has been decided favourably and the purchasers have been made liable for the call money. Steps are now being taken to recover the call moneys from such purchasers.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors in their report for the Half-Year ended March 31st, say:

The surplus of earnings after deducting current expenditure for the past Half-Year amount to Yen 11,997,304.206, out of which there have been deducted:

Depreciation of the Company's Fleet and Property	Yen	1,325,438.020
Insurance Fund	Yen	753.711.740
Ships' Structural Repair Fund	Yen	303,923.240
	Yen	2,383,073.000

leaving a balance of Yen 10,560,849.415, including Yen 946,618.209 brought forward from last Account.

The Directors now propose that Yen 480,711.650 be added to the Reserve Fund, and that Yen 165,000.000 be allowed as the Directors' and Auditors' fees, and Yen 250,000.000 for the employes as special grant for their services in connection with the war. From the remainder the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, besides 2 per cent. as special dividend and further ten per cent. as extra special dividend, which three items put together will absorb Yen 2,635,600.000 leaving a balance of Yen 7,029,537.855 to be carried forward to next account.

The large increase of earnings for the term under review is due to the abnormal condition of the shipping trade, consequent upon the great war. On the other hand, serious consideration should be given to the enormous risks which are being run by the Company in operating its steamers during the war, and the competition on an unprecedented scale and business depression of a serious nature, which are sure to be experienced upon the restoration of peace. With these eventualities in view, and the end of the war being still far from sight, the Directors deem it appropriate to carry the greater part of the profit to next account for suitable adjustment when an opportune time arrives.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RLY.

A remarkable recovery has been made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in the past year from the relatively poor showing made in 1914-15. In the first six months, it will be recollected, an expansion of Rs. 24,64,000 in gross receipts was accompanied by a decrease of Rs. 29,82,000 in working expenses, the net earnings showing a gain of no less than Rs. 54,46,000, or nearly 66 per cent

In the second six months to March last the "Statist" says, further substantial progress has been made, the gross earnings having improved Rs. 1,14,15,000, or 25.6 per cent. and the net earnings Rs. 52,76,000, or 23.2 per cent. For the complete twelve months, therefore, the gain in net earnings is as much as Rs. 1,07,22,000, and the one-twentieth share of surplus profits to which the Company is entitled comes out at Rs. 4,87,714, as against Rs. 62,138 last year and Rs. 3,91,056 in 1913-14. In sterling the profit available for dividend amounts to £32,746, a sum sufficient to enable a dividend of 25s. to be paid on the capital stock, in addition to the guaranteed interest of 3 per cent. The total distribution for the year is thus £4 5s. per cent., against £3 3s. 6d. per cent. last year and £4 in 1913-14.

The Company continues to devote a good deal of attention to improving the system, although owing to the War, the directors state, considerable difficulty and delay have been experienced in getting full requirements of stores from England, and in consequence the programme for strengthening the permanent-way has not progressed as much as was desired.

Another important event of the year has been the purchase of a colliery for the exclusive use of the Company. This is now in proces of development. It is pointed out that during the year ended March last 970,000 tons. of coal were used on the line, and the amount required for working the traffic is steadily increasing year by year.

As in other Indian Railway reports, the Directors refer to the changed traffic conditions consequent on the War and the enormous business resulting therefrom. The difficulty of getting goods from abroad, they say, together with the shortage of freight and the high prices demanded for it has restricted imports considerably. On the other hand, the improved conditions in India generally have resulted in a much larger traffic being offered for railway transport.

The heavy movement of coal from Bengal westward by rail instead of, as formerly, by sea, has also added very materially to the difficulties of railway traffic. Consequently the G. I. P. has for months past been strained to its utmost capacity; and had it not been for the extra facilities put in at many stations during the last three years the line could never have carried so heavy a traffic.

The price of the Guaranteed stock is nominally about 90, and the past year's dividend of 4½ per cent. yields the investor £4 17s. 6d. per cent. The dividend should be further increased this year, and the stock is not overvalued at the figure.

ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE OPIUM.

25 MAUNDS SEIZED ON A STEAMER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The Customs authorities here this morning searched the s.s. Fooksang and recovered twenty-five maunds of opium valued at over a lakh of rupees. No arrests have been made.

(Continued from Column 6.)

codd's bottle, 8 cases watches, 40 bags plumbago, 679 bags copra, 10 bags old brass, 22 cases glass tumblers, 3 cases spectacles, 40

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

PLEA OF FORGERY ABANDONED.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

YACOOB IBRAHIM SAYANI *v.* PANACHAND DOSSA & SONS.
(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who passed a decree for the plaintiffs-respondents for Rs. 7,500 on a letter of guarantee dated the 6th of September, 1912, given by the defendant-appellant in favour of the plaintiffs.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. T. K. Thanavala appeared for the appellant.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the respondents.

The facts which gave rise to the original suit are as follows:—

On 14th February, 1912, Panachand Dossa & Sons, with Nursey Virji and Ludha Naranji advanced a sum of Rs. 20,000 to one Abdul Kayam Mamajiwalla on the right, title and interest which Mamajiwalla had in his father's estate. The moneys were to be repaid within two years; but during that period Mamajiwalla wanted a further advance of Rs. 10,000 so as to make the total advance of Rs. 30,000. But Nursey Virji did not want to continue his share of the loan which was roughly Rs. 6,250. Panachand Dossa also wanted his share of the loan, viz., Rs. 7,500, to be returned to him; but he was prevailed upon to continue the loan of Rs. 7,500 on the guarantee that Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, the appellant, would indemnify him to the extent of the advance if the moneys were not repaid to him by Mamajiwalla. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was then advanced to Mamajiwalla by the following persons: Panachand Dossa & Sons, Ludha Naranji, Raval & Co., Chhoga Hansraj and Patel Bhagwandas in the following proportions:—

P. Dossa, Rs. 7,500; Chhoga Hansraj, Rs. 7,500; Raval, Rs. 5,625; Ludha, Rs. 5,625; Pragji, one anna share, and Patel Bhagwandas one anna share.

The letter of guarantee ran as follows:—

"In consideration of Messrs. Panachand Dossa & Sons, agreeing to advance a sum of Rs. 30,000 to A. K. A. Mamajiwalla, on their so advancing the sum of Rs. 30,000 on security of his properties and effects, I agree to indemnify the said Panachand Dossa & Sons to the extent of a fourth thereof namely Rs. 7,500 if they fail to receive the said sum of Rs. 30,000 to be so advanced in cash immediately on the execution hereof by them as aforesaid, within 18 months from the date hereof (*i.e.*) on or before 14th February, 1914, with interest thereon from such date, the document is in the name of Narsi Virji and others. (Sd.) Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani."

As the moneys were not paid to Panachand Dossa & Sons, they filed the present suit against Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani on the letter of guarantee given by him for Rs. 7,500.

The defendant's contentions were that the letter of guarantee was forged and there were certain insertions in the letter made subsequently; secondly, Panachand Dossa & Sons had not themselves advanced the whole of Rs. 30,000 and therefore there was no liability on the part of Yacoob Sayani to indemnify them.

A SINGULAR CASE.

Mr. Justice Beaman in his judgment observed that the case was extremely singular, and if the conclusion at which his Lordship had arrived be correct, he should think that it was without a parallel in the records of Civil Justice. He had said that this was an extremely singular case, and that which distinguished it from any other case of the kind with which his Lordship have had to deal in his judicial experience, was that the signature on the writing of guarantee on which the plaintiff relied, was now admitted by the plaintiff to be traced, and therefore in a sense a forged signature although, not necessarily a forgery in the ordinary sense in which the defendant uses the word. But the contention of the plaintiff, a contention which very early in the conduct of the case and some time he heard it advanced by the plaintiff's counsel, had occurred to him as the only possible explanation of the mystery from the plaintiffs' point of view, was that this signature was deliberately made by defendant Sayani himself with the object of being able to repudiate his liability under the document, should he ever have been called upon to carry out his guarantee. . . . His Lordship had after weighing as he said every consideration which had occurred or been suggested to him on both sides come to the conclusion, and at last come to it with a considerable degree of confidence and certainty that the letter of guarantee of 6th September 1912, was in all respects a perfectly genuine document and was made by the defendant in the circumstances and for the purpose alleged by the plaintiff. His Lordship thought it was quite sufficient in an extremely dirty case of this kind to accept the mortgagor's own statement that he received consideration, and that no one knew better than the defendant himself when he signed the guarantee note what that consideration might really be. In the result then although his Lordship had seldom handled a case which he disliked more and which ran on a lower level than this had done, he held the plaintiff was entitled to a decree for the full amount claimed with costs.

At the hearing of the appeal before their Lordships, the plea that the document viz., the letter of guarantee was a forgery was abandoned. The lower court's decree was however, challenged on the ground that the letter of guarantee required that the whole sum of Rs. 30,000 should be advanced by Panachand Dossa himself and then and there only the appellant would be liable. The whole sum of Rs 30,000 was not so advanced by Panachand Dossa. He, as a matter of fact had advanced Rs. 7,500 only and therefore the appellant contended that he was not liable to indemnify Panachand Dossa to the extent of Rs. 7,500.

Their Lordships held that as the name of Narsi Virji and others was mentioned in the letter of guarantee, and the mortgage and the writing also mentioned that "in consideration of Panachand Dossa & Sons agreeing to advance etc., etc." they were entitled to go behind the document under section 95 of the Evidence Act to find out the persons who advanced the Rs. 30,000. Their Lordships found that Panachand Dossa had advanced Rs. 7,500 to Mamajiwalla and therefore held that the appellant Sayani was liable to indemnify Panachand to the extent of Rs. 7,500 on the letter of guarantee given by him on 6th September 1912. The lower court's decree was affirmed and the appeal dismissed with costs.

Solicitors for the appellant: Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas.

Solicitors for the respondents: Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel.

LOAN ON SPECIE BANK SHARES.

CASE REMANDED TO LOWER COURT ON APPEAL.

BIRDICHAND JIVRAJ Appellant and 1st defendant v. THE STANDARD BANK LTD. Respondents and Plaintiffs.
(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal from a decree of Mr. Justice Macleod ordering the first defendant and appellant to pay the plaintiffs and respondents a sum of Rs. 3,50,507 with interest and costs of the plaintiffs' suit and declaring the plaintiffs entitled to an indemnity from the defendant against any liability which the plaintiffs may have to satisfy in respect of 161 shares of the Indian Specie Bank.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. J. B. Kanga and Mr. V. F. Taraporevalla appeared for the appellant.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad with Mr. T. J. Strangman and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the respondents.

In February 1913 a broker, Hemchand Saruchand, negotiated a loan from the respondent Bank on the security of Indian Specie Bank shares. The loan was to be for 12 months on 2,000 or 2,500 shares at Rs. 50 per share, and was to be made to one Bansidhar Mangulal. Interest was to be charged at 7 per cent; a margin of Rs. 15 was to be maintained and the shares were to be transferred to the Bank. In March 1913 2,500 shares were deposited with the Bank according to this arrangement and Rs. 1,25,000 was paid to Bansidhar by the Bank. In April, 1913 a further Rs. 45,000 were paid to Bansidhar on the security of 1,000 more shares. In October Bansidhar was allowed to overdraw his current account with the Bank to the extent of Rs. 4,200 on a deposit of 105 more shares All the shares were transferred to the Bank's name. In October, 1913 the shares began to fall and Rs. 19,975 were paid in by Bansidhar as margin money. Later the shares fell further and as Bansidhar did not pay the margin, the Bank began selling the shares. They sold 181 shares of which 161 only were transferred into purchasers' names before the liquidation of the Indian Specie Bank. In December 1913 the Bank filed a suit against Bansidhar to recover the balance of the loan and for an indemnity in respect of the Bank's liability as contributions in respect of the shares standing in the Bank's name. After the suit the respondent Bank received information that Bansidhar had acted in the transaction as the agent of Birdichand and they wrote to Birdichand pressing him for the moneys and the indemnity. Birdichand however denied that he was the principal. Under the circumstances the respondent Bank proceeded with their suit against Pansidhar and obtained a decree against him on the 9th February 1914. Bansidhar thereafter absconded and was adjudicated insolvent on the application of the respondent Bank. Hemchand, the broker, also became insolvent. Thereafter inspection of Bansidhar and Hanchand's books which were with the Official Assignee, revealed to the respondent Bank that Bansidhar had acted in the matter of the loan as Birdichand's agent and thereupon the respondent Bank filed the present suit seeking to make Birdichand liable.

The first defence raised by Birdichand was that Bansidhar had acted as the pakka adatiya of Birdichand in the matter of the loan and that therefore Birdichand was not responsible. His next defence was that the respondent Bank having proceeded to a judgment and decree against Bansidhar they could not obtain a similar decree against Birdichand.

Mr. Justice Macleod held against Birdichand in both the points. As to the latter his Lordship said that though, under the English Law the respondent Bank having elected to proceed against the agent Bansidhar, could not proceed thereafter against Birdichand, the principal, it was open to the Bank to do so under the Indian Law, the case falling under section 233 of the Indian Contract Act. Moreover in the present case the election if any by the Bank had been induced by the fraud of Birdichand, who had denied that he was the principal, and he could not therefore be allowed to take advantage of his own fraud and plead that he could not be sued.

After hearing arguments of counsel their Lordships dismissed the appealant's case on the point of election. The appellant had however raised a new point that the respondent Bank being the mortgagee of the shares they were not under the English Law, which applied under the circumstances, entitled to the indemnity in the absence of a specific agreement and there was therefore a remand of the suit to the lower Court for trial of issues on this point.

Solicitors for the appellants:—Matubhai Jamietram and Madan.

Solicitors for the respondents:—Payne and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF JULY, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

149-15.—Little & Co., Marshall & Co., a frm v. Naginchand Fulchand, a firm, M B Chothia, Part Heard.

136-13.—Mulji & Tha, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co., a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

780-13.—Mulla & Mulla, Bejanji Rustomji Kanga, v. The Surat Swadeshi Sp. & Wg. Co., Ld.

956-13.—Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ld., v. The Bombay Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.

1035-15.—Rustomji and G, Yemnabai, widow, and ors v. Noor Mahomedbeg Mahomed & ors, Little & Co., Captain and V, For Postponement.

1298-15.—N C Dalal, Popatlal Anandji, v. Hemchand Raichand & anr.

289-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Doongersey Ganji & Co., a firm, v. Jethmal Jamnadas Bhaishankar K & G.

666-15.—Vachha and Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm, v. Messrs. Shionarayen Buldeodas, a firm, Madhowji K & C.

1289-15.—Bhaishankar K & G, Ranchhordas Dharsey v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, G H Dalal.

683-15.—Mulji & Tha, Nanabhai Nowroji Sethna, v. Rustomji Furdunji Shroff & ors, Mulji & Th.

1441-15.—N C Dalal Boridas Fozmal, a firm, v. Sawa Tekchand & ors, Mirza M & M.

1477-15.—Manecklal & Co., Bai Santok, widow, v. Chunilal Jivandas, & ors, Payne & Co., Mehta D & L.

449-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Pandit Gangaprasad Sukharam.

589-16.—N C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel, v. Borah Allibhai Rajabally, Motichand & D.

362-15.—G H Dalal Chhotalal Ramchordas & ors v. Mohanlal Purshotamdas & anr, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE (BETWEEN 2 TO 5 DEFTS).

635-14.—Currimbhoy Sallebhoy Datto v. Gulam Hoosein Cassum Veshram, & ors, Jeh M & S, Matu J & M, Manch & N.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1226-15.—Mulji & Tha, Vasanji Devji & anr v. The Munmar Mafg Co., Ltd., & ors, Nanu H & Co., Bhaishanker K & G, Part Heard.

112-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Sakinabai v. Ardesir M Madan, and ors, Matubhai J & M, Payne and Co., Merwanji K & Co.

131-14.—Payne and Co., Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai & anr v. Ardesir M Madan and ors, Matubhai J & M, Edgelow G W & Co., Smetham B & Co., Merwanji K & Co.

1379-15.—Kanga & S, Ramjanally Bhaloo v. Rahimtoolla Ismail Tijoriwalla, Edgelow G W & Co.

1388-15.—D J Mantri, Balcrishna Balshet Gangan v. Laxmibai alias Radhabai, widow, and ors, S A Tyabjee, Subnis and G.

857-15.—Mulla and M, Messrs Doongersey Versey & Co., a firm v. Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan, & ors, Judah and S.

1159-15.—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valamji v. Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

1462-15.—Dastur and Co., The Narsingirji Mfg Co., Ltd. v. Bholabhai Nanabhai, and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

536-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Mansuknbhai a firm v. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Little and Co.

1247-14.—Smetham B & Co., Dayaram Mangamal v. Kedarmal Chandrabhan, Jamsetji R and D.

153-16.—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v. Jackeria Cassam alias Jackeria Baboo, and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

47-15.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., (in Liquidation) v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanavati, Hiralal & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A (ATTORNEYS)

1237-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Jessingbhai Doongersey v. Virji Lalji, & ors, 10-4-16.

841-14.—Motichand & D, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navi. Co., Ld. v. Derijendranath Ray Chowdhary, 6-7-16

1078-12.—Edg G W & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ld. v. Sarabhai Dayabhai Sethna, 7-7-16.

1021-15.—Daphtary F & D, Hirachand Khubchand v. Raichand Lallubhai, & ors, Tyabji D & Co., 3-7-16.

442-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Moosaji Karimji, & ors v. Abdul Hoosein Karimji, Raghavaya N & Co., 13-7-16.

C C 805-16.—Daphtary F & D, Dayabhai Nangaldas, a firm v. Manecklal Mansukhbhai, Edgelow G W & Co., 14-7-16.

1223-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Nujamuttulabai v. Ahmedally Shaik Kaderbhoy, & ors, Payne & Co., 18-7-16.

183-16.—Patell & Ezekiel, Khensabai, widow v. Sir Ibraham Rahimtulla, & ors, Payne & Co., 18-7-16.

504-16.—Captain & Vaidya, Messrs. Nityanand Umanand, a firm, v. Jimanram Fozmal, a firm, Mulji & Tha, 20-7-16.

O S 433-16.—Hiralal & Co., Ambalal Bapubhai, & anr, v. Bai Saraswatibai, widow, & ors, Manch & N, Little & Co., Bhai K Gir, 6-4-16.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913.—Bhai K & Gir, In Re the Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg & Mfg Co., Ltd., (in voluntary Liquidation) v. G H Metha, & anr, Liquidators, Parties concerned, For Hearing and adjudicating upon the claim J O of 11-1-16.

LIST B (COUNSEL.)

T and I J In Re Probate of last Will and Testament of Maneckji Dorabji Butcher deceased.—Craigie B and Caroe, Sonabai, widow, & ors, Petitioners v. Bhicaji Dadabhoy Mistry, & ors, Matubhai J & M, 6-7-16.

39-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Look Jassim bin Abdul Waheb, Payne & Co., 7-7-16.

587-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Gulam Illahebux, & anr, v. Manji Keshowji, Bhai K & Gir, 13-7-16.

362-16.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokharmall Murlidhar, a firm v. Baldevdas Bhagirathmal, a firm, N C Dalal, 18-7-16.

O S 863-16.—Mulji & Tha, Bai Devkavahu alias Kabulbai, widow, v. Kanji Morarji, Madhowji K & Ch, 14-7-16.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

293-16.—Shroff D & D, Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas & Co., a firm v. Messrs. Javeri & Co., a firm, Daphtary F and D, Part Heard.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody & ors v. Benkorebai and ors, Madhowji K & Ch, Edgelow G W & Co.

82-16.—Little & Co., Aishabai, and anr v. Gordhandas Ranchhorddas Bhagat, Edgelow G W & Co.

1229-15.—Payne and Co., Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha v. Kaluram Ramsukh, a firm, Dik Dh & P, Pandia & Co.

243-16.—Kharas & Co. (for a pauper), Tookaram Raghoo Bhoir v. Sonabai, widow.

463-16.—Little & Co., Pestonji Framji Shroff v. Furdoonji Framji Bode alias Doctor, Smetham B & Co.

410-16.—Motichand & D, Dharamchand Anandji and Co., a firm, v. Jamnadas Girdhar, Bhimji & Co.

545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker & ors, Rustomji and G.

DEFAMATION CHARGE AGAINST "SINDWASI."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, July 20.

In connection with the defamation case filed against the editor and printer of the daily paper of Hyderabad (Sind) viz., the "Sindwasi," by a sub-assistant surgeon of the Hyderabad Civil Hospital the defence has cited the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgari and about fifty others as defence witnesses.

PLAYGROUND FOR PAREL VILLAGE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—It is an admitted fact all over the world that cricket is one of the manly games and the rich and poor alike can take advantage of the same. It is so to say, a common game of all classes and communities. Such being the case, it is a pity that no suitable ground is in possession of the villagers for the recreation of their children.

There are about 200 boys in the only Vernacular Marathi School, ranging from five to twelve. These poor creatures have to spend their recess hour in playing marbles or such-like things in public street in front of the school premises, constantly in danger of being run over by full loaded carts and motor cars descending an incline near-by. There are also 50 boys attending various schools in different parts of the city. These are equally in the same predicament. Over and above there are two Clubs going in for outdoor manly games such as Cricket, foot-ball etc., but have been held back for want of space.

Some years back permission was obtained from the City Improvement Trust to make use of their vacant plot of land in the old Government House compound adjoining the Hanuman Temple. Every year it happens that, as soon as the Monsoon breaks out, the grass contractor prohibits anybody from playing there. Really speaking the Monsoon is the proper season for practising Cricket.

The Corporation should try their level best to acquire from the authorities concerned the vacant plot of land lying idle to the right on entering the old Government House compound from the southern gate. This plot is nothing but a grass producing concern during the rainy season, having neither any tree nor any building of importance on it.—Yours, etc.

R. G. MAHIMKER.

Parel, 18th July, 1916.

DADA V. NANABHOY.

MR. V. R. NAVALKAR EXAMINED.

INSTRUCTED BY DADA TO WITHDRAW THE CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada charged Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two hundis.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Nariman of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinsha, and Mr. Mangaldas, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. D. A. Ghaswala with Mr. Rustomji of Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal defended the accused.

Mr. V. R. Navalkar, pleader, examined by Mr. Ghaswala, said he saw the accused for the first time in this Court on the 9th May. He had never seen him before. He had known the complainant since the 9th, when the latter saw him for the first time in his office on the same day. The complainant came to his office with one Munshi. They met him on the staircase of his office and asked him if he would take up a case. He told them to follow him into his office. There was nobody else on the staircase. He did not see the accused anywhere there. They told him they wanted to engage him to withdraw a case in this Court and he replied he would accept the brief. He had taken some notes of the instructions given him on that occasion He returned the notes to Dada on the 11th or 12th instant, as they said they wanted them to engage a European Counsel. They further told him they were prepared to spend Rs. 700 a day to engage Mr. Strangman. Witness appeared on the 9th May, and applied to be allowed to withdraw the case but the application was refused. The grounds on which the application was made was that this was a matter which would require going into accounts, that an explanation had been given and that no proof of dishonesty could be produced. He remembered the complainant having told him that Mr. Surajmal had put him up in this matter. This did not appear in his notes because he advised the complainant not to mention Mr. Surajmal's name in the Court. He believed that the application could succeed without bringing Mr Surajmal's name in the Court. He made no note of this in his brief because he did not want to bring Mr. Surajmal's name in the Court

To the Court, the witness said he did not know the merits of the case when he made the application for withdrawal.

WHY MR. SURAJMAL WAS NOT MENTIONED.

Further examined by Mr. Ghaswala, the witness said he read the information in the case at 12 noon on the 9th May. If the complainant said it was not he but the accused who engaged witness and that witness told Dada that he had already received instructions, it was not true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, the witness said he had been a pleader for seven or eight years. When instructions were given him he knew it was a warrant case. The first part of the instructions showed that it was not a compoundable case. When Dada and Munshi gave him instructions he thought there was something fishy about it. He gathered from the instructions that they had compounded the case. They came without papers. He could not say who did the best part of the talking when they came to his office. The gist of his instructions was that Mr. Surajmal was responsible for the complaint. He advised them not to mention Mr. Surajmal's name in Court, because he was a solicitor. He advised this in spite of his client's instructions that Mr. Surajmal was responsible for the complaint. He noticed that Mr. Surajmal's name was mentioned in every paragraph, but he still thought it was not necessary to mention Mr. Surajmal's name in the Court. He did not gather that Dada was a tool in Mr. Surajmal's hands. He thought his application would succeed without mentioning Mr. Surajmal's name. He gathered from the information that it had been presented by Counsel and he did not enquire because it was only an application for withdrawal that he (witness) was asked to make. He knew that Dada had passed a letter of apology to the accused who was in possession of it. He had not seen the writing yet. He did not mention to the Court that a letter of apology had been passed, because there was no necessity. He answered all the questions put to him by the Court on the day of the application. He thought Mr. Munshi addressed him on the staircase of his office. He was ready to go on with the case that very day.

Re-examined by Mr. Ghaswala, the witness said the case was called on the 9th May, at 3-30 p.m. and he had read the papers in the case at 12 noon. Some clients came to him without having known him previously.

SALE OF WINES AT GREEN'S.

Mr. P. E. Sadri, a clerk in the employ of the Indian Hotels' Co., examined by Mr. Ghaswala, said he kept a register of all wines and spirits sold at Green's Restaurant from day to day. He produced the register. On the 25th April there were three bottles of champagne sold at Green's. Of these one bottle was sold along with port-wine, pick-me-up, promfrets fish, sticks, etc. The other two bottles were sold along with four liqueurs and six dinners. He produced the duplicate cash memos. No more champagne was sold that day.

To the Court, the witness said there would be separate memos for cakes even if they were sold with champagne.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, the witness said he boarded and lodged at the Taj. He had nothing to do with Green's except for the vouchers for wines etc., sold there. He was always at his desk at the Taj and he merely collected and filed all the memos brought by clerks from Green's who made out summaries of sales. They at the Taj made out the summaries from the memos. The system was that if anything was sold a memo was made out and handed to the customer. The duplicate remained with the cashier. The duplicate memo would be forwarded to the Taj the next day where a summary would be made and entered into the register. He knew nothing except what he gathered from the memos. He knew what sparkling cider was. It was put in the same sort of bottles as champagne. It had a silver leaf over it. It fizzed like champagne. There was another wine, sparkling moselle, packed the same as champagne and fizzing in the same manner There was also sparkling hock. According to the register a quart and a pint of sparkling cider were sold that day. There was no leakage at the Taj or Green's. He did not think anybody from Green's could give a better idea of the sales there than he could.

Re-examined by Mr. Ghaswala, the witness said memos were made by the cashier, who received the money. The duplicates were made at the same time by carbon process and were kept in a roll. There were five or six cashiers at Green's and there were five or six rolls for that day.

The further hearing was adjourned.

CHARGE AG HINDU WIFE.

NOVEL CASE IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 21.

Yesterday before Mr. Keays, Presidency Magistrate at Jorabagan, Calcutta, an application was made on behalf of Kumud Nath Sircar, a Hindu, for process against his wife on a charge of bigamy, the complainant's cousin Promada Charan Sircar and the accused's mother being charged with abetment. The complainant is a landholder of Pabna, a Vakil of the High Court, at present practising at judge's court, Pabna. The complainant and his wife the first accused, lived peacefully together as stated in the petition till the death of his father-in-law in August 1912. Since then the relations between the complainant and his mother-in-law became strained and in 1915, the former had to take out a search warrant for the production of his wife, but no trace of her could be got. Recently, on coming to Calcutta, the complainant came to know that his wife represented herself to be a widow and married the complainant's cousin on the 2nd July under Act 3 of 1872 (Special Marriage Act) with the knowledge of her mother. His honour ordered summons to be issued against the first accused under section 494 I.P.C.

C. I. D. AND A POLITICAL PAMPHLET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I write this to protest against the conduct of the C. I. D. in connection with the first volume of the Marathi translation of Mrs. Besant's "How India Wrought for Fredom," recently published by me. When the book was in the Press, an amiable officer paid several visits to the manager of the Servants of India Society's Bombay Vaibhav Press, where the book was being printed and I am told was one day audacious enough to insist, of course in a friendly way, on looking over the proofs of the matter containing the foreward contributed to my translation by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the Editor of the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta." Now, after the publication of the book, I am credibly informed that the C.I.D. people are going about the bazaar and making inquiries about the sales etc., of the same. To suffer such annoyances being "the badge of our tribe," I did not at first intend to make any complaint against these in a public newspaper, but I am afraid I must not remain silent any longer. The unwarranted interference of the C.I.D. with my book is hampering its sale; the booksellers are fighting shy of stocking and advertising it and the general public is scared owing to these tricks. I believe that the good people of the C.I.D., who are evincing such keen interest in my book, would be better employed in some other way and I have to request the proper authorities to restrain them from the mischief they are doing directly to me and indirectly to the public at large.

A rumour is clearly set afloat that my translation of Mrs. Besant's book is going to be proscribed very soon. I have no desire to attribute the circulation of this rumour to the C.I.D. Any villain, even in a friend's grab, may be responsible for it. But whoever may be the author, the rumour is there and I have to warn the public to beware of such base rumours. Mrs. Besant's book has been in circulation for over six months and I think it is even sold out. The Government is keeping very keen and anxious watch on all sorts of publications in these days, and the public should rest assured that had the book contained anything illegal or seditious, it would have been proscribed long ago.

Thanking you in anticipation,—Yours, etc.,

R. N. MANDLIK.

Goregaonkar Bldgs, No. 5, Girgaum, Bombay, 16th July 1916.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DISOBEYING DOCKMASTER'S ORDER.

TINDALS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. John Munster of the Port Officers' Staff charged Dattu Babu and two other tindals with disobeying the orders of the Dock Master. It appeared from the evidence that on the 1st instant the accused were ordered to remove their prows in order to allow the s.s Bohemean to leave her berth in No. 13 wharf, Alexandra Dock. The accused disobeyed the order, with the result that the s.s Bohemean was delayed for about an hour. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 15 each.

THEFT BY A MILITARY FOLLOWER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Khankar charged Mahomed Rahima, a military follower, with the theft of clothes and utensils, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to one Latta Baharmal, also a military follower at present lying ill in the Marine Lines War Hospital.

It appeared from the evidence that on the 19th instant the accused was arrested on suspicion on the Esplanade Road, when the property was found on him. It was identified as his own by Latta Baharmal. The accused was convicted and as he had five previous convictions, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TWO MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged Dhondu Luxman with being in possession of forty-eight grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested on Thursday night at Duncan Road, and the cocaine was found in his possession. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A TRADE MARK CASE.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS AT LAW.

At the Mazagon Police Court before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate a charge was brought by Abdulla Rahimtulla against one Umar Dossa to the effect that the accused sold goods marked with counterfeit trade mark, possessing an instrument for counterfeiting a trade mark, and using a false trade mark.

The complaint stated that the complainant kept a soap manufacturing factory at Mazagon and his trade mark of Star Brand was registered in Bombay on the 20th July 1915. He sold a box of three dozen bars for Rs. 12-8-0. The complainant was informed that the accused was a soap manufacturer and had his factory at Wadi Bunder and was up to now manufacturing soap with Crescent Brand. He knew that Star Brand was the trade mark of the complainant, yet he had begun to manufacture soaps with star mark, a counterfeit of the complainant's trade mark.

Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. Reuben Solomon appeared for the complainant while Messrs. Godinho and Navalkar defended the accused. After some witnesses were examined, the further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 26th instant.

FLOTATION OF SIX NEW COMPAINES IN INDIA.

CAPITAL ESTIMATED AT 72 LAKHS AND A QUARTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 21.

During the month of May six companies were registered in India with a capital of seventy-two and a quarter lakhs. They comprised the Trust of India, floated as private company in Simla, with rupees fifty lakhs as capital; the Delhi Flour Mills with eight lakhs capital; Dhunseri and Bijini Dooars Tea Companies, each with six lakhs and the Oriental Tea Co., with two lakhs and Messrs Cooper Brothers, Bombay, with a capital of twenty-five thousand.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva, (*d*) Rose scented Halva, (*e*) Vanila Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 8th of Ashad Vad, 1972.

Mahomedan: 20th of Ramzan, 1334.

Parsi: 15th (Depmaber) of Bahman. 1285.

Phase of the Moon: Last Quarter July 22.
Sunrise, 6 h. 12 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 18 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor-General commences, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Mails for Seyobelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Dilwara will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., instead of on the 21st instant, as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails consisting of unregistered correspondence for Singapore and Japan per steamer Shibetoro Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m.

Entertainment by Children of St. Joseph's Home in Aid of Belgian Relief Fund, "Gloria Church," Byculla, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 23.

Excelsior Theatre: The Scamps, at 9-45.

Mails for England will be closed at General Post Office at noon.

Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali's Special Meeting at Hirabag at 3 p.m. (B T.).

MONDAY, July 24.

Excelsior Theatre: The Scamps, at 9-45 p.m.

Dr. J. H. Moulton's Lecture on "The Language of Iran," University Hall 6 p.m.

English Mail Steamer Kashmir due at midnight.

TUESDAY, July 25.

Bombay Legislative Council meets at Poona.

Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting. Forbes Street, Fort, 4 p.m.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton, on "Old Persian Inscriptions," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Busra and Mahomerah will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 11 a.m.

Excelsior Theatre: The Scamps, at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 26.

Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor-General, closes at 4 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: The "Scamps," at 9-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 27.

Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, 3 p.m.

Auction Sale of the James Greaves Mills Company, Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. Bennett and Company's rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, 4-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Variety and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-60 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.

New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-40 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON-GLASGOW—At Brocklands Cottage, Murree, on the 14th July, the wife of Major N. Robertson-Glasgow, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

BETROTHAL.

The engagement is announced of Charles Edward Murray Western, Captain 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), second son of the late Colonel C. M. T. Western, R. F. A., of "The Coppice," Finchampstead, Berks, and Ellen Mary (Maimie) only daughter of Mr. Duncan Donald, Indian Police.

DEATHS.

GAMUDIA—July 21st, At his residence Breach Candy, Warden Road, Nowroji Jehangir Gamudia, aged 71. Funeral this morning at 8 (S. T.).

SAGAR—Pestonji Merwanji, age 71, Sleater Road, July 20.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

July 22.

Musketry.—The British Infantry Range at Colaba is available to-day from 4-30 p.m.

PRACTICES.

Distance 200 yards Running Man.
Distance 200 yards Falling Plates.
Distance 300 yards 1st Class Figure.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m.

Dismounted Drill.—Dismounted Drill will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening the 25th instant at 6 p.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday the 27th instant.

Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles. No Bandoliers.

Leave.—The undernamed member is granted leave of absence ex-India.

Trooper J. G. Gray, "D" Troop from 23rd July 1916, to 31st October, 1916.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. M. Cancll, C.I.E., Commanding.

July 21.

241. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "J" Coy. during week ending 22nd July. Next for duty "A" Coy. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday midday each week.

242. Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Koopar is allotted for Class firing as follows:—
"G" Company.—Sundays, 23rd and 30th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Miniature range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.
Detail as follows:—
"B" Company.—Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.
"G" Company.—Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J" Company.—Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

243. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men: Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits' drills will commence shortly.

245. Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for actual Military Service will be paid out at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays only. Men out of Bombay must send their present addresses to the Adjutant in order that their pay may be remitted to them.

246. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

247. Parade.—"F" Company.—There will be a parade of all 2nd Class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further notice. Dress.—Drill Order without arms.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, July 21.

690. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 22nd July 1916:—
At Headquarters:—
"A" Company, Friday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order, Shirts.
Recruits, Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Buglers, Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Signallers, Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Officers Revolver practice, Saturday at 7-30 p.m.
At the Central Gymnasium:—
Physical Training Class, Saturday at 7 a.m. Running kit.

691. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

The Miniature range at Headquarters is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club, for Ladies Competitions on Friday 21st and Gents. Competitions on Monday 24th from 7-30 to 9 a.m. and 5-30 to 7 p.m.

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Capt.,
For 2/Lt., and Adjt.,
Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—Under the Stars	Weiss
Overture—The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Valse—Dream Visions	Glynn
Mélodies from the Opera—To Night's the Night	Rubens
Song—Land of Hope and Glory	Elgar
Selection—Gaiety Echoes	Godfrey
Two-Step—The Wedding Glide	Hirsch.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi has presented a good clock to the Seva Sadan Society, in memory of his late brother, Mr. Shivshankar B. Trivedi.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashmir with the outward Mails of the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at midnight on Monday next.

MAILS FOR JAPAN.

Mails consisting of unregistered correspondence for Singapore and Japan per s. s. Shibetoro Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day.

ARYA MAHILA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, Mr. S. K. Naique will deliver a lecture on "How to spend recess time," this evening at 4-30 p.m., in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. All ladies are cordially requested to attend.

NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION LTD.

After wiping off the balance of loss of Rs. 37,523-12-9 for the year ending 30th June 1915, the Corporation has made a profit of Rs. 35,172-8-9 for the year ending 30th June 1916.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail per S. S. Khiva will be closed at the General Post Office punctually at noon to-morrow. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. to-day. Postings at the town-sub-offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above-mentioned hours.

THE GURJAR SABHA.

A meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-morrow, at 9 a.m., S. T. in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaon, when Mr. G. P. Mureshwar will read a paper on "Shree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa." Mr. P. V. Kane, will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

LECTURE ON RATIONAL DIET.

Under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Students' Union, Dr. V. S. Trilokekar will deliver a lecture on "Rational Diet" to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Grantha Sangrahalaya Hall, Bhai Jivanji's Lane, Thakurdwar.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. L. G. Khare B.A., (Cantab.) will deliver a series of lectures on "Burke and his Times." The inaugural address will be delivered this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Association opposite China Bang, Girgaon Back Road. Mr. Thakurlal H. Desai will expound Bhagwat Gita into English to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.)

MAILS FOR EAST AFRICA.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. Dilwara will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Saturday, instead of to-day. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND.

The sum of Rs. 97 (ninety-seven) has been collected by the Girls' School of the Students Literary and Scientific Society towards the Belgian Children's Fund.

The sum sent in by the Queen Mary High School the result of their entertainment in aid of the Belgian children, is Rs. 1,265. The pupils, principal and staff desire to thank very heartily, all those who helped them in different ways to realise this sum.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A conversational meeting of the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held this evening at the Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

To-morrow at 9 a.m. in the Senior Class Sir N. G. Chandawarkar will expound Tagore's "Gitanjali" in the Prarthana Mandir Hall and in the Junior Class Mr. K. J. Dubash will expound Edwin Arnold's "The Light of Asia" in the Headquarters of the Brotherhood. The lectures are open to the public.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Eighty-four patients were admitted in the Hospital in the month of May, which together with 80 patients remaining over from the previous month, showed a total of 164 treated. Fifty-one were discharged as cured, 16 left of their own accord, eight died and 89 remained at the end of the month. The number of free patients was 89. The total income was Rs. 11,225-9-0 and the actual working expenses Rs. 8,119-13-4.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were one attack and two deaths from plague, one attack and one death from small-pox and two attacks and three deaths from cholera on Thursday. Turwadi reported one attack of plague and Worli and the Maratha Hospital each one death. The total mortality from all causes was 83 against 66 on the corresponding day of last year and 53 on that of 1914. Of the 2,251 rats caught 24 were found to be infected

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. Khiva, (Captain H. W. Potter, R.N.R.), leaving Bombay to-morrow:—

Hon Mr R E V Arbuthnot C.I.E.; Miss Hilda Bergquist; Mr T B W Bishop; Mr and Mrs Borton; Mr and Mrs D B Chritchley; Mr A C Duff I.C.S. Mr S G Edgar; Mr J Elliot; Miss M K Evans; Mr W Holman; Mrs A A Irvine; Mr Lal Brymohan; Mr A T Mackenzie; Mrs A McMinn; Mr A Sabonadiere; Hon Mr G C Stawell; Mr V G Tooker; Mr H M C Trotter; Mr Vicajee; Mrs Vicajee and 2 children; Mr C H Wilford; Mr White; Mr Chas Long; Mrs Cruddas; Mr W Leslie; Mrs Cockle; Mr W H Nixon; Mrs Luthy and infant; Mr H Groves; Mr H B Weston; Mr W W Sharpe; Dr H G Austin; Mrs Sultan; Mr T S Macpherson; Mrs R T C Calvert and child; Mr H G Pearson; Miss J A M Stafford; Mr A Broadway; Mrs H Arnott; Mrs O'Connor and 4 children; Mrs Rendell; 2 children and 2 infants; Rev Earnest Luthy; Mr A C Gray; Mr A J Keller.

"ALASTOR."

Alastor, the well-known Astrologer, Palmist, Clairvoyant, and Mystic, is again in Bombay and is staying at Watson's Hotel. Alastor is so well-known in Bombay that it is not necessary to speak of all the wonderful things he undertakes to do and does. He has recently been staying in Southern India, and at Ootacamund and Bangalore gave handreadings at various fetes in aid of the War Funds, which have substantially benefitted thereby. His stay in Bombay is for a brief season only and he can be consulted at Watson's.

HARRIS SHIELD CRICKET TOURNAMENT

In the first round of the above tournament played on Thursday last the St. Xavier's H. S. Eleven won over the Elphinstone H. S. by beating the latter by an innings and 55 runs. John D'Souza, Chambulkar and Dastur made good scores for the winners and Bhonsle for the losers. In the second Innings the Elphinstonians were all out for a meagre 12, out of which only five were made off the bat. Billimoria with 5 wickets for 0 runs and Faria with 4 for 3 were responsible for this feat.

FOOTBALL AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The third round of the Challenge Shield Football competition commenced to-day in lovely weather. Altogether there were three matches for decision and of these that between the 10th Middlesex from Lucknow and the Hampshires from Mhow on the Calcutta ground drew the largest gathering. After a pretty conested game the Middlesex won by a goal to nil. Calcutta played the 1.6th Hampshires on the Dalhousie ground and after a give-and-take sort of game qualified themselves for the next round, beating their opponents by two goals to nil. On the Customs ground the 1.6th Royal Sussex beat the 2-4th Somersets by four goals to three.

A few minutes before the conclusion, Mr. Donohoe, of the Hampshire team, was badly hurt and was carried off the field.

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The remaining two games in the third round of the Challenge Shield Competition were played off this evening, but the play exhibited was poor. Mohanbogan without being extended, beat the 2/1st. Wessex by two goals to love on the Calcutta ground, and on the Dalhousie ground the 1/9th Hampshires easily disposed the Rangers with the same score.

A public meeting has been convened at Nagpur on Monday for forming a recruiting committee to raise men for the Maratha Brahmin Company.

The powerful wireless station in the world with the Poulsen system is being erected in Hawaii. It has a range of 9,000 kilometres and will be in direct contact with Japan and America.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE SCAMPS" TO-MORROW.

This brilliant little Company are returning to Bombay for a few days before cancelling the China Mail after a highly successful season in China where they broke all records in that Mecca of the amateur player. The season opens to-morrow night at 9-45 p.m. in conjunction with the leaders of the present Bandman Varieties.

Brun and Hemsley and Harry Grey are doing their respective acts in addition to the "Scamps" entertainment. Strong as this party is the further addition of these talented artistes should be an immense draw and bumper houses should reign during this short season of a few days. Matinees will be given at 6-30 on Tuesday and Thursday. These will be given at reduced prices. On other days at 6-30 p.m. the full Bandman Variety will be given.

Mr. Wolsely Charles the Company's brilliant Pianist and Composer will play several works of the world's great masters who have specialised in compositions for the pianoforte. This item in itself should be sufficient to pack the house.

To-night at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. with the exception of a new Keystone 2 part comedy that will be shown for the first time in India, the whole of the programme will be taken up with Bandman Varieties. Harry Grey who came into the Bill last Monday at once got on good terms with the audience with his amusing character studies and female impersonations. Despite his having to do his turn with the aid of a walking stick, as he has not yet completely recovered from his serious accident in Calcutta, his patter and comedy goes immense, and he repeats in Bombay his great success on the Moss and Stoll tour in England, which lasted for the record period of 12 years.

Elsa Brull and Arthur Hemsley are putting up another of their screaming burlesques "Fun in a Music Shop." We hope Hemsley will keep in his fantastic dancing turn, which have been the means of keeping the Excelsior well filled during the past week. It is on the cards that Hemsley will shortly produce the greatest Cinema Novelty ever seen in Bombay but more anon.

Torkeld, the Danish Balancer and acrobat who has been doing hair-raising balancing "stunts" somewhere in the region of the "flies" has another new act to put on. Charlotta has some different dances and quick changes, and Georgie Devoe, who does not believe in being attractive will have another line of comedy patter to give us.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

STARS IN THE NEW BILL.

In spite of the inroads of the sensational American drama there are many thousands of people who still prefer the more national productions of the English and French firms. Henry Krauss, who caused a furore by his acting in "The Mysteries of Paris" and "Les Miserables," is still recognised as one of the greatest living dramatic screen actors. He appears in the new cinema programme at the Royal Opera House to-morrow in a powerful picture-story entitled "Where Genius Fails" and gives another brilliant exhibition. He is supported by a strong French cast.

Miss Ella Hall, the diminutive universal actress, who plays opposite that handsome giant, Robert Leonard, is seen in a delightful romance which verges near tragedy for a while but comes back to the sunny side at the end. It is called "Christmas Memories."

Another unique number in the programme is a one-act comedy-drama—"The Underworld" which introduces Bombay to the Tenderloin of New York. It is a thrilling morceau with an unexpected finish.

With the Pathé Gazette, the management are offering a really fine programme which should be well patronised.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

A NEW SERIAL.

The management of the New Alexandra are continually springing surprises on the public, which is, perhaps, the reason why so much interest is taken in their doings. Before their last serial "The Black Box" had run its course, there was a rumour about another longer serial coming. "Graft" is their fourth serial, and will be screened in seven weekly instalments of approximately 8,000 feet each, commencing this evening. Unlike most films of this class, the plot is so constructed that each episode is complete in itself, and can be followed just as easily by those who have not seen the previous episodes as by those who have. This is a great advantage in a serial film, for patrons who are able to see the whole thing through from beginning to end must necessarily be a minority. In the case of "Graft," it will be possible for the casual patron to drop into the picture theatre at any time during the run of the film and enjoy a six reel drama of unusual strength, while those who like the sustained interest of the serial will also have their needs catered for. The story of "Graft" is based on conditions in a modern American city, and has much to do with trusts and greed and local politics. But these things are only pegs on which the story is hung. What really matters is that each episode is full of thrills and dramatic surprises, hair-breadth escapes and bold adventure. The plot can be summarised in a few words. Dudley Larnigan, a district attorney, discovers a very powerful "Graft" Trust of fifteen members, whom he vows to expose. By order of the Trust, Larnigan is killed, but his son, Bruce, takes up the work, gets elected as district attorney, and swears to avenge his father's death. Gradually he brings one of the Grafters to his doom, writing off the names in a book as they meet with the fate they so well deserve. As will be seen, the theme is a simple one, the interest of the film depending on the amount of action which is crammed into every episode. Another unique feature of the serial is that the story was written by eighteen of America's most famous and well-known authors, an event in the history of filmdom.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

"Captain Alvarez," the hero of the big romantic drama which is to be shown tonight at the above picture-drome, is an American named Wainwright who is in love with the daughter of a Federal official in Buenos Ayres. For her sake apparently he decides to fight for the rebels—Don Arana, her father, is well disposed towards the change of Government and announces his decision by swimming ashore after he had started for home. Assuming the name of Captain Alvarez, he speedily becomes the star commander of the rebels, and goes through a series of the most exciting adventures.

QUEEN'S ROAD MYSTERY.

REMAINS UNSOLVED.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded yesterday the adjourned inquest touching the death of a Hindu mendicant named Chhagan Dava who was found lying injured at 2-30 a.m. on Sunday on Queen's Road and expired at the G. T. Hospital.

Sorabji Ratanji, the owner and driver of taxi-car No. 2110, gave evidence that he was driving along Queen's Road on Sunday morning towards Chaupatty. When close to the Hindu burning ground he perceived the lights of a motor car proceeding from the direction of Chaupatty. The car took a sudden turn and went back. Witness stopped. The passengers descended on the road and some of them told witness that a man was lying on the road and asked him to inform the police. Witness informed two policemen at Charni Road.

Mr. McCullock, Sub-Inspector, stated that he questioned the deceased at the hospital but received no sensible answer. Some hours later witness returned to the hospital but succeeded no better in eliciting any information from the deceased. Once he said that a gharry had knocked him down and at another time he said that a motor car had knocked him down. He was rambling in his statements. He did not appear to be in his proper senses.

The evidence of Inspector Carter showed that the deceased made a rambling statement that a horse and gharry and a motor and again that a "burri" gharry had knocked him down. Witness then visited the spot and concluded that the deceased might have fallen over some rails or stones and thus sustained the numerous small cuts and abrasions. Witness was inclined to believe no motor car or gharry had injured the deceased at all. Motor cars and carriages did not keep so near to the drain as the body lay.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by multiple injuries probably accidentally received in the neighbourhood of Queen's Road though there was no evidence to show exactly how the deceased met with those injuries.

A GUNNER'S SUICIDE.

DROWNS HIMSELF BY JUMPING INTO THE SEA.

NEGLECT TO SECURE SAFETY OF A LUNATIC.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of one Edward Martin a gunner in the R.G.A., about 46 years of age who found to be in an unsound state of mind had been detained in the mental ward of the Station Hospital Colaba, but escaping from there jumped into the sea on Thursday afternoon and was drowned.

Lieutenant James Legge, R.A.M.C., said that on Thursday morning he examined the deceased in the detention barracks and thought he was in an unsound state of mind. His general appearance which was wild and the incoherence of his conversation in addition his having been violent during the night were the basis for the witness's opinion. Witness got the deceased removed and put into the mental ward of the hospital at 9-30 a.m.

Corporal Thomas Mason who was on duty at the hospital deposed that at about 4-30 p.m. on Thursday when he with some of the guard was on the verandah, the deceased suddenly jumping off the verandah made for the steps. Witness headed him off with two sentries. The deceased rushed across the compound while the other sentries running out off his escape, arrested and brought him back. Going inside the deceased called for some tea. In the meantime another patient ran out in pursuit of whom the witness and two sentries went. When they returned witness learnt that the deceased had escaped again. The witness and other sentries went in search of him when an Indian on the road told them that the deceased had gone seaward. The witness went to the sea and there saw the deceased swimming with a sentry after him. With the assistance of one of the orderlies the deceased was brought out. When he was brought to the shore, doctors treated him but he expired shortly. Witness had fourteen men on guard. Seven were actually on duty. It had not occurred to witness to keep the deceased in secure confinement after his having escaped once.

A verdict of death from drowning was returned by the jury. It was also the opinion of the jury that the deceased went into the sea of his own accord while of un sound mind. Sufficient precautions had not been taken for the security of the patient.

SIND ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT.

A ZEMINDAR REFUSED PROTECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 21.

An interesting point of agrarian law has just been decided by the Commissioner in Sind.

A zemindar being pressed by his creditors, applied to be admitted to the benefits of the Sind Encumbered Estates Act. Under this Act the law courts are excluded from jurisdiction, the encumbered estate passes into the hands of an official manager and an equitable arrangement is made with the creditors, the principal object being to maintain the zemindar and to maintain his estate.

In this case, however, the creditors put in an opposing petition on the ground that the debtor though genuinely a zemindar was also a trader and a gambler and that his present pecuniary embarrassments had been brought about not by agricultural misfortunes but by speculative trading and by gambling in grain. The Commissioner in Sind has declined to allow the zemindar to obtain protection under the Sind Encumbered Estates Act.

DEATH OF MR. N. J. GAMADIA

A MAN OF MANY ACTIVITIES.

The death of Mr. Naoroji Jehangir Gamadia, the well-known Parsi millionaire merchant of Bombay, took place yesterday noon.

By the death of Mr. Nowrojee J. Gamadia a great void is created not only in the Parsi community, of which he was one of the acknowledged leaders, but also in the Indian mercantile community, and the civic life of Bombay. Mr. Gamadia was a great merchant and was one of the oldest Parsi residents belonging to that generation which is now slowly passing away. He had been suffering from heart disease for some time and was under the treatment of Col. Meyer and Dr. Saher and died yesterday afternoon, in spite of best medical aid. He was about 70 years old at the time of his death.

Mr. Gamadia was a millionaire merchant well-known for his shrewd business acumen, and took an active part in the civic life of Bombay. He was a member of the Municipal Corporation for the last many years and represented the ratepayers of the Fort Ward. He sat on the Board of the Improvement Trust as a representative of the Corporation for a number of years and was a Government nominee on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust for the last eighteen years. Both in the Corporation and in the Improvement Trust he was well-known for his sturdy and independent view. Mr. Gamadia's activities did not stop here, for he gave the benefit of his varied and long experience and sound judgment to many public and charitable institutions. He was a member of the Parsi Punchayat Trust Funds, hence a recognised leader and elder of the Parsi community. It may be interesting to note that the late Mr. Gamadia was the fifth lineal descendant of the Gamadia family who had sat on the Parsi Punchayat Board. Amongst other public institutions, he was the chairman of the Zoroastrian Girls' School Association; a Trustee of the Panday Sanitarium and Charitable Funds; a member of the managing committee of the Native General Dispensary, and Mulla Feroze Madressa; chairman of the Mulla Feroze Library and of the Zoroastrian Death Benefit Fund. As a merchant he was connected with many of the most prosperous joint stock companies in Bombay. His connection with the New Mofussil Company was a long one. For fifteen years he had been a director and for twenty its chairman. The New Mofussil Company has the distinction of possessing the largest number of cotton presses of any other firm in Bombay. He was a director of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, one of the most flourishing concerns on this side of India, whose shares are worth eight times their par value. This Corporation is a powerful company with its branches in Burmah—dealing mainly in forest produce. Mr. Gamadia was the chairman of the Board of Directors of the New Prince of Wales Press Company. He was also one of the promoters and main props of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company Ltd., and the Bombay Merchants' Bank. He guided the destinies of the latter during the stormy and troublous times when several of the well-known banks in Bombay failed. He was besides a member of the Board of Management appointed by the Government of India of the Tata Research Institute at Bangalore.

There were few Indians in this city who were more far-sighted than the deceased gentleman, and he was much sought for as a director of the many joint stock concerne in Bombay, as his name was a great asset in the commercial world.

Mr. Gamadia was also a large landed proprietor and was the owner of a number of properties in Bombay, the most famous of which is the hill at Mahalaxmi. During the share mania of 1868, it is interesting to mention here, a syndicate was formed which contracted to purchase from Mr. Gamadia his Mahalaxmi Hill for a large sum, and as earnest money paid Rs. 3 lakhs. The crash came in the train of the the share mania, before the transaction could be completed, and Mr. Gamadia was lucky enough to benefit by the earnest money paid to him. The hill, however, remained with him and the present-day price of it naturally far exceeds the value which was offered in the year 1868, although at that time it was considered to be fabulous for a property of that nature.

Mr Gamadia leaves behind him a large family, including four sons. His eldest son Mr. Byramji is a shrewd merchant like his late father, is a Justice of the Peace and an honorary magistrate. He is also a director of many of the concerns with which his father was connected.

CALCUTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

At the share market coal shares opened strong and a large business was transacted at appreciating values. Bhulanbararee advanced to Rs. 38-4, New Tetturya to Rs. 9, Lakurka to Rs. 22-4 etc. Jute mill shares failed to attract attention and only a very trifling business was put through in these securities at easier rates. In other directions there was no feature of interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 19; Bengal Nagpur 46-8, 47; Bengal 905; Bhalgora 26, 26-4; Bhulanbararee 33; Borrea 8-2, 8-12; Burrakur 21-8, 22; Central Dharmaband 19-6, 20-8; Equitable (ord) 46-8, 46-12; East India 36, 36-4; Hurriladih 140, 143; Lakurka 21-8, 22-8; New Tetturya 8-12, 9, 8-6, 8-12; Parasea 2-2, 2-4; Pench River 11-8, 11-12; Raneegunge 29-8, 30; Standard 30

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 854; Auckland (ord) 149; Belvedere (ord) 309, 310; Empire (ord) 32-6, 32-8; Port Glosters (ord) 364, 366; Kanknarrah (ord) 479, 482; Lawrence (ord) 242; Northbrook (ord) 27-8; Reliance (pref) 110, 111; Union (ord) 369, 370.

Tea:—Eastern Cachar 135-8, 136.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Timber (ord) 142; Hooghly Flour 11-2, 11-4; Howrah Oil 44-8.

Government paper. 3 1/2 per cent. was quoted at Rs. 76-12 to Rs. 77-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 77-6 to Rs. 77-8.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, July 22, 1916.

THE CITY DREADFUL.

There is no problem of our City so urgent and insistent as that of how to provide for the housing of the people. A day's ramble in the City should convince any careful observer that, in spite of unique advantages of nature and of much splendour and magnificence, the physical conditions and the surroundings in which the majority of the people, not excluding a large portion of the respectable middle classes, live in the "City Beautiful" are anything but satisfactory or decent. The urgency of removing this state of things cannot be more clearly brought home than by the reiteration of the commonplace that the pivot of the civilized state is the family, and, therefore, the conditions under which each family lives must determine the moral and intellectual, no less than the material and physical, well-being of that state. This is the basic idea which informs the instructive and illuminating article which Mr. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, has contributed to the current number of that useful journal, the "Social Service Quarterly," published by the Social Service League, Bombay.

The value of Mr. Mirams's contribution is enhanced by the frankness of his views, as much as by the freedom from cast-iron prejudice which the atmosphere of officialdom so often engenders. Mr. Mirams begins by a clear and unmistakable statement of the problem. "That the homes should be sound," he writes, "is even more important than that the schools should be adequate, the police and fire-brigade efficient." It is, indeed, being dimly recognized that there can be nothing more unpractical and wasteful than the policy of letting a city develop anyhow, without forethought or control. We of this great City are to-day tasting the bitter fruits of the *laissez faire* policy adopted in the past and still clung to. Building plots, and roads and streets have been laid without any prudent regard for the health and comfort of succeeding generations. The provision of housing accommodation for our industrial population has been left almost entirely in the hands of private enterprise, with the inevitable result that high rents are exacted for the privilege of occupying squalid dwellings, whose very existence is a grave social danger. In the poorer districts of the City, the artizan or the workman must make his choice between the grim, gloomy and ugly "model" Improvement Trust chawls,—"warchouses," as Prof. Geddes has termed them,—and dilapidated, insanitary tenements which yield fat revenues to the rack-renting proprietors and constant work for the doctor and the messenger of death. The speculative builder, with no thought but that of profit, has plied and is still plying a thriving trade. Hence it is that we have in our City areas that are, apart from being unsightly, unhealthy and which breed evils that need never have been and that now seem almost insurmountable,—not to speak of overcrowding, the most prolific of all causes of vice and premature mortality. Mr. Mirams is not one of those who undeservedly condemn the capricious and speculative owners. It would be, he says, only the very few that would cheerfully sacrifice large sums of money by refraining from building over their land in order that the public might benefit by the amenity thus provided; for the universal experience of public authorities is that the individual will almost invariably extract the last drop of blood from his land. The housing question, he rightly points out, cannot be solved by an appeal to personal morality or goodness. "It will be only by removing the underlying causes of crowding and encouraging cheap but healthful buildings that any relief will be found for conditions that have tended to destroy the very vitals of the people of Bombay and other big cities."

What then is the real remedy? It is, Mr. Mirams insists, the due exercise of the right of the City to control its development, a right that is so obvious that it can scarcely be questioned. By this, however, he is careful to point out, need not be meant merely the laying down of road-lines and the provision of public services. "The duty of the City to its citizens is much more comprehensive than this and extends also to the use which may be made of private property within its boundaries." Bombay, he emphasises, is far behind many other cities which have fortunately recognised the need of regulations governing the use of private property; for, as he points out, it is a common thing to see new buildings on old sites erected so as to cover every available inch, quite irrespective of the fact that by so doing the builder is creating an insanitary property without adequate light or air and is at the same time perpetuating insanitation in adjoining property. We have no space to follow Mr. Mirams in his detailed analysis of the causes of the housing evils. Three factors, according to him, stand out prominently in Bombay as causes. These are neglect, ignorance, and greed:

> neglect on the part of the community; failure of the educated people as a whole to recognise evil tendencies as they develop; dangerous ignorance both on the part of the people themselves and their municipal representatives of what is going on,—a feeling of security that all most be right because they see little that is wrong; greed on the part of those, who, for the sake of a larger profit on their investments, are willing to sacrifice the health and welfare of those of their fellow-citizens who are to a large extent dependent on them.

The housing problem gains its importance, it is needless to say, from the far-reaching influence which environment exercises on a people. It is not so very long since, he writes,

> we were told that it is practically useless to attempt to improve the conditions of the poor; that their poverty and squalor is caused by their own vices, by faults which are in the blood, hereditary traits and instincts impossible to overcome. We know now that these views are erroneous, and that poverty is a germ disease, contagious even at times; that it thrives amidst the same conditions as those in which the germs of tuberculosis flourish—in darkness, filth, and squalor; and that when the light has once been let in, the first step towards its cure has been taken. Environment leaves its ineffaceable record on the souls, minds, and bodies of men. A child reared in his early years in dark rooms does not grow up a normal person; he is anaemic and sickly. He is handicapped from the start; his earning power as a man is diminished and his resisting power weakened. It is not of such material that strong nations are made. Unfortunately, of recent years, it has been a custom to provide housing accommodation, so-called, for the working classes of Bombay in tenement buildings known as "chawls." Anyone who has systematically been over these places must be convinced of the futility of any working-man trying to make his "home" in one room of a chawl. Why, the poorest agriculturist in his mud and wattle hut is infinitely better off. He at least has a home in reality. He can have a certain amount of privacy. His children can go into the open air without the risk of falling down half a dozen flights of stairs. What is wanted is a city of homes, and not of tenements.

The general considerations which, according to him, should guide the adoption of remedies are eminently practical and sound. Not the least important is his condemnation of "the mistaken idea of some people that, given an area which is said to be insanitary, all the buildings should be at once razed to the ground." In some extreme cases, he concedes, this may be necessary, but often it is quite enough to forbid the use of a certain house or houses for human occupation, and, if the houses themselves cause insanitation, it might be possible, by judicious selection, to weed out one here and one there, the adjoining owners benefitting to pay the cost of acquisition. The Bombay Municipality has had hitherto no power to do either this or close a house because one or more rooms are insanitary, though the Bombay Municipal Act Amending Bill, now before the local Legislative Council, proposes to remedy the latter defect. Mr. Mirams also does well to insist that any effort towards housing reform should aim at preventing the erection of unsuitable buildings; that is, at safeguarding the future and preventing the growth of new slums. To relieve the alarming congestion in the City, Mr. Mirams suggests that inducements in the shape of attractive houses and cheap and rapid transit should be offered to the people to move into the suburbs, but we wish he had given us some constructive and concrete proposals regarding measures that might immediately be taken to secure decent and proper housing for our large and growing industrial classes,—a problem that practically remains unsolved.

Notes of the Day.

The Obnoxious Bill.

It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. McLeod has, as Reuter tells us, detailed the objections of the Indian Chambers to the Government of India Amendment Bill before the Joint Committee. That is, it is satisfactory as far as it goes But something further is required. In the first place, judging by Reuter's report of the deputation to the Secretary of State, Mr. McLeod does not understand, or does not consider himself called upon to represent, the whole Indian case against the Bill. He concentrates on Clause 2. That is because he represents, not the *Indian* Chambers as Reuter incorrectly says,—for brevity's sake presumably,—but the European Chambers of Commerce in India. Will the Secretary of State represent to the Joint Committee the feeling in this country against the Bill? We fear not, unless he is pressed. We wish it could be expected that the Government of India and the Provincial Governments would urge upon Mr. Chamberlain the necessity of informing the Joint Committee that the Bill has roused a storm of opposition in India. But we cannot depend upon that, and it would be well if the various bodies in this country which have passed resolutions against the Bill were to telegraph to the Secretary of State asking him to forward their resolutions on to the Committee. The British Committee of the Congress should also be asked to move in the matter.

The Dexterous Premier.

Mr. Asquith excels Mr. Balfour as an exemplar of sweet reasonableness and the *suaviter in modo* art of tiding over awkward situations. Who could have resisted his appeal to Sir Edward Carson and the Opposition in the matter of the proposed discussion of the Mesopotamia and Gallipoli campaigns? Of course, Mr. Asquith would not for a moment refuse facilities for a discussion, though he deprecates it! And he even gives the day and allows a crowded house to assemble, all agog for the scathing criticisms, the revelations and the censures on ministers. Then, at the last moment, he gently repeats that he, himself, would welcome discussion; he would be the last to burke the public of their right to information and a general inquisition. But let it be remembered that the General Staff are strongly against it, the Admiralty is against it, and the Foreign Office is against it because it would be a serious embarrassment in the present criticalness of military operations and diplomatic relations and the Government deprecate it, because it would create an impression that there were internal differences. After all that, what was there left but for Sir Edward Carson to withdraw his motion, and relieve himself of the fearful responsibility which the suave Premier had gently placed upon his shoulders.

A General Election.

The problem of the General Election is a difficult one to solve. The Government take the view, a sensible one we think, that it will be extremely difficult to have an election during the war, and they proposed to appoint a Select Committee to consider the question. Sir Edward Carson thinks there must be an election during the war, and apparently so far voiced the feeling of the House that the motion for a Committee had to be withdrawn. But we cannot imagine how Sir Edward Carson proposes to get over the difficulty. A large proportion of the electorate will be fighting in the field and nobody has ever yet solved the problem of making an arrangement by which their votes could be recorded. Is it fair that they should be practically disfranchised? Or, even supposing an arrangement were devised by which they could vote, would it be fair that they should be asked to do so away from the country, amidst all the distractions of active service, and without the opportunity of considering and weighing the issues involved in the country as a whole and their own constituencies in particular? If the Government are to submit proposals of their own it seems to us that they will have some difficulty in framing them.

What Will the Election Be Fought For?

There are other considerations. What is the election to be fought on? In many constituencies, of course, it would be fought on the merits of the Coalition Government and there would possibly be a straight fight between Coalition and Northcliffe candidates. The experience of bye-elections has shown that the Coalition Government has little to fear in that direction. But there is the possibility that all sorts of other issues will be raised. The anti-Home Rulers may try and upset the Irish settlement; others, for instance, may try and fight on the question of the drink control; others may raise the conscription issue. If in a welter of issues of this kind, and in the absence of a large part of the electorate, a majority of members pledged to oppose the Coalition Government were returned, what is to replace it? Could Sir Edward Carson undertake to form a ministry out of a heterogenous collection of mere oppositionists? Or does he think that the country would return a single-minded party to power pledged to support him? After all, the time for an election is when the country shows itself impatient of the continued existence of the ministry, or when some new and great dividing issue arises, or, in normal times, when a parliament has run its course. Neither of the former two cases has arisen, and, as to the third, we are not in normal times, and it seems foolishness to have an election merely for the sake of an election.

Taxation in India.

At the recent Agricultural Conference at Coimbatore Dr. Gilbert Slater, the distinguished University Lecturer on Economics, is reported to have expressed himself in this wise:

> The Indian idea seems to be that Government should take less from the people in the shape of taxes. But how can Government do this? If people want the State to spend more money on a variety of objects like education, sanitation, etc., surely the people should find money for all that.

Dr. Slater has been in India for some time now studying the special economic conditions of the land and some weight attaches to his views on these subjects. But, he has not guaged Indian public opinion correctly when he says that Indians are averse to increased taxation by Government. We may assure the learned economist that the Indian public quite realise the necessity,—the ever increasing necessity,—of taxes to enable Government to carry on the administration and are quite prepared for the necessary sacrifices. But what they object to is not so much the proposals for taxation as the proposals for expending them, or, in other words, the methods of State expenditure in various directions.

Imagination and Taxation.

Indian public opinion has certainly objected to the salt tax, but it has also equally strongly demanded higher taxation on, say liquors and spirits. It has no doubt also objected to the heavy land tax, but it is not so much the tax itself that is objected to as much as its disproportionate character, having in view other available sources of revenue. Moreover, Indians are emphatically of opinion that the necessity for heavy taxation at present arises to a great extent from the extravagance indulged in in certain departments and in the unnecessarily costly agencies that are employed for carrying on the administration. When people are taxed for the maintenance of an unnecessarily costly administration, and find that proportionately to other countries so much less is spent on education, sanitation and other branches of social and political progress, they naturally complain of the taxes. Perhaps some day when India is governed by a representative cabinet responsible to the people, a Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the imagination and breadth of a statesman will arise, who will devise a scientific scheme of taxation, under which more will be taken from those who can afford to give more and the means found for great measures of social reform.

The Swadeshi Cigarette.

The latest report on the Maritime Trade in Bengal contains interesting facts showing the extent,—not generally realised,—to which cheap cigarettes are being manufactured in this country. The Report says:—

> "The cheap Indian-made cigarette continues in great demand, the largest supplying centre being Monghyr, where perhaps the most up-to-date factory in the world turns out incredible quantities daily. From the railway station for this factory no less than 4,516 tons were exported in 1915: with a liberal calculation for tare, this amounts to about 1,759.45 million cigarettes."

The demand from the hills, it appears, was smaller than usual, yet 146 tons equivalent to 56.85 million cigarettes were received at Siliguri, from which station the mountain railway to Darjeeling starts. Thus cheap cigarettes have been popularised in the country and a flourishing industry has been firmly established.

The Juvenile Smoking Bill introduced in the Punjab Council by Sardar Gajjan Singh which penalises smoking by juveniles under 16, has been now circulated for opinion of public bodies and men and have been eliciting both favourable and unfavourable opinion. The Wachhawali Arya Samaj has expressed in favour of the measure, while the executive committee of the New Punjab Muslim League advises the measure to be dropped in view of the possible abuse of the purpose of the Bill.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ANGLO-FRENCH PUSH.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES

MESOPOTAMIA AND DARDANELLES.

SECRET INQUIRIES.

North of the Somme the French extended their line eastward of Hardecourt for a considerable distance and captured the whole of the enemy first lines between Baleaux and Soyecourt.

South of the Somme the French extended their front and gained the whole first German position from Estrees to Vermand-Ovillers Hill.

During the fighting on both banks of the river they captured 2,900 prisoners and much material.

The French continued to progress by bombing west of Thiaumont Work on the right of the Meuse and captured an important work in the Fleury sector.

General Haig reports substantial advance at many points. Heavy fighting continues on the northern outskirts of Longueval Village and in Delville Wood.

Violent artillery duels are in progress on the Dvina and Volhynia fronts.

In the Caucasus the successful offensive on the right wing continues.

The Commons was crowded in expectancy of a possibly critical debate on Sir E. Carson's Select Committee motion, but as Mr. Asquith said Government much deprecated a debate, Sir E. Carson said it would be futile to proceed.

A later telegram says that Mr. Asquith has announced that secret inquiries will be held regarding the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia. The inquiries would be of a searching nature.

The situation in Mesopotamia is unchanged.

A telegram from Copenhagen says that it is believed that a naval battle occurred on Wednesday night in the Baltic. Cannonading was heard throughout the night. It disappeared southwards, indicating that the Russians were driving the Germans back.

Mr. Samuel moved in the Commons the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the question of registration, but the debate being generally unfavourable Mr. Asquith regretfully withdrew the proposal.

A fresh contingent of Russians has landed at Brest.

ANGLO-FRENCH LINE PUSHED FORWARD.

DARDANELLES AND MESOPOTAMIA SECRET INQUIRIES.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE EXTENDED.

ENEMY'S FIRST LINE CARRIED.

2,900 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 20.

This afternoons' communiqué says: We carried enemy trenches between Hardecourt Hill and the Somme and extended our line eastward of Hardecourt for a considerable distance along a narrow gauge railway running from Combles to Clery. We have hitherto taken 400 prisoners here.

We have captured the whole of the enemy first line trenches between Barleux and Soyecourt.

We progressed west of Thiaumont and carried a strong enemy work south of Fleury taking 150 prisoners.

A German aeroplane has been felled on the Somme and another at Verdun.

HEAVY CAPTURES.

CONTINUED PROGRESS ON THE MEUSE

(REUTER' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 21.

Last night's communiqué said:—North of the Somme we have been consolidating the positions won in the morning.

South of the Somme we extended our front and an attack in the afternoon gained the whole first German position from Estrees to Vermand-Ovillers Hill.

During the fighting to-day we captured on both banks of the river 2,900 prisoners, three guns, 80 machineguns and much material.

We continued to progress by bombing west of Thiaumont Work on the right of the Meuse and took 300 prisoners in the morning in the Fleury sector.

French airsquadrons were very active on Wednesday night and bombed the stations at Thionville, Montmedy, Brieulles and Roisel and the military establishments at Lonach, north-east of Bale.

MORE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, July 20.

A fresh contingent of Russians has landed at Brest. They go to the instruction camp and will go from there to the front.

DVINA AND VOLHYNIA FRONTS.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 21.

A communiqué reports violent artillery duals on the Dvina and Volhynia fronts.

In the Caucasus the successful offensive on the right wing continues. Some detachments have advanced over ten miles.

NAVAL BATTLE IN BALTIC.

CANNONADE HEARD THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

COPENHAGEN, July 20.

It is believed that a naval battle occurred on Wednesday night in the Baltic. Cannonading was heard throughout the night. It disappeared southwards indicating that the Russians were driving the Germans back.

ROUMANIA AWAITING FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Berliner Taglebatt's" Bucharest correspondent says Roumania is seeking to gain time and awaits further military developments before taking a decision. Roumania's action in immobilising the harvest until August 23th, is evidently a political one.

GENERAL WILLCOCKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 18.

General Willcocks was received in audience by his Majesty yesterday.

SUBSTANTIAL BRITISH ADVANCE

ENEMY'S STUPENDOUS LOSSES.

IMPORTANT RAIDS IN ARTOIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 20.

A communiqué from General Haig this afternoon says:—

A little more ground has been gained at Longueval and Delville Wood.

North of Longueval-Bazentin our line has been pushed forward.

East of the Leipzig Redoubt substantial advance has been made by bombing parties.

Elsewhere in the main battle area there has been chiefly artillery firing without alterations in positions.

The diary of a German commanding officer shows that on July 1st the Sixth Bavarian Reserve Regiment lost 3,000 men out of total of 3,500.

Another document shows that another battalion of the Bavarians lost 980 out of 1,100 while two others lost more than half their effectives.

Yesterday evening south of Armentieres we carried out important raids on a front of two miles in which the Australians took part. One hundred and forty prisoners were captured.

STUBBORN RESISTANCE OVERCOME.

BRITISH GAIN FURTHER GROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

General Haig reported last night:—North of the Bazentin-Longueval line we advanced for about a thousand yards despite stubborn opposition. Heavy fighting continues on the northern outskirts of Longueval village and in Delville Wood.

The situation on the remainder of the main battlefront is unchanged.

Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped many tons of explosives by day and night very successfully on railway centres, aerodromes and other important points. An enemy aeroplane was destroyed and several others were forced to descend. Four of our machines since July 16th have failed to return.

PLEA FOR TOTAL PROHIBITION.

INFLUENTIAL MEMORIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

A memorial from the Strength of Britain Movement, which is not connected with the temperance movement, appeals to the Government for total prohibition for the period of the war, urging the Government in this way to raise new fire and resolution in the people quoting the example of France and Russia.

There are many distinguished signatories to the memorial including Sir William Crookes, Sir Ronald Ross, Sir George Frampton, Sir Harry Johnston, Mr. H. G. Wells, and Mr. John Masefield.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

CAUSE OF RECENT RISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. McKenna said the rise in the rate of national expenditure during the last seven weeks was due, firstly, to Government's purchases of American securities, and secondly, to the rate at which advances to the Allies and Dominions had been drawn upon. He hoped that expenditure would decline.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

THE ADMIRALTY SATISFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

In the Commons to-day, Mr. McKenna said that a million sterling had been paid to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company out of the two millions authorised by the Commons.

The Admiralty was statisfied that in spite of difficulties good progress had been made and a large quantity of oil fuel had been supplied to the Navy.

Nothing had occurred to impair confidence in the productivity of the field.

AVOIDING A BAD IMPRESSION.

PREMIER DEPRECATES A DEBATE.

SIR E. CARSON DOES NOT PROCEED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 20.

The House of Commons was crowded today in expectancy of a possibly critical debate on Sir E. Carson's motion that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the operations in the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that naval, military and diplomatic advisers strongly protested against the publication of the papers, but the Government recognised that public anxiety existed and therefore did not complain of Sir E. Carson's motion.

But in view of the criticalness of the present military operations, also the prospects in that connection, Government very much deprecated a debate, which would give the outside world the impression that we were internally divided.

Government hoped and believed, in regard to Mesopotamia in particular, that ample provision was being made for the requirements of the troops and for the campaign.

Government did not desire to conceal past shortcomings, not to shield whoever was directly responsible. He reminded the House of the complexity and length of the Crimea enquiry and said that similar difficulties would face Sir E. Carson's proposed enquiries. He believed that the Government's proposal would meet the situation better.

Mr. Aubrey Herbert here interposed, "Will the men responsible for the operations in Mesopotamia keep their positions during the enquiry."

Mr. Asquith replied that we must not condemn unheard. Wherever there was a *prima facie* case of incapacity, Government did not hesitate to act. We had done so in more than one instance.

Sir E. Carson said that after Mr. Asquith's statement it would be futile to proceed with the debate.

SECRET INQUIRIES TO BE HELD.

AUSTRALIA BUT NOT INDIA TO BE REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 20.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith announced that secret inquiries would be held regarding the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia. They would not be made by Select Committees but both Houses would be represented and also Australia.

Mr. Asquith added that the proposed names and terms of reference of inquiry would be submitted to the House and a Bill would be introduced providing for compulsory powers for securing evidence which might otherwise not be available.

Later in the evening Mr. Lloyd George announced that a Bill embodying the Government's proposals regarding inquiries about Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles, would be introduced on Monday. The inquiries would be of a searching nature.

MESOPOTAMIAN PRISONERS.

WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

Mr. Forster said that in spite of the efforts of the American Ambassador in Constantinople, the whereabouts of the majority of the Mesopotamian prisoners was unknown.

MESOPOTAMIA.

120 IN THE SHADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

It is officially announced that the situation in Mesopotamia is unchanged. The temperature is 120 degrees in the shade.

ENEMY TRADING ACT.

APPLICATION TO AMERICAN FIRMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The State Department has informally requested the British Embassy for information regarding the application of the Enemy Trading Act to American firms and corporations.

The request is due to the publication of a list of 100 firms and individuals in the United States with whom British subjects are advised not to trade.

QUESTION OF GENERAL ELECTION.

ITS DESIRABILITY DURING WAR.

TREMENDOUS PROBLEM OF REGISTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 19.

The tremendous problem of registration was emphasised by Mr. Samuel in the Commons in moving the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the question.

The Committee would have to consider whether a general election was possible excluding the soldiers, or whether an arrangement was possible to include them. The Ballot Act did not provide for voting during bombardment.

He spoke strongly of the undesirability of an election at present. He alluded to the effect it would have abroad and said he was convinced that the public did not desire it.

Sir E. Carson opposed the motion. He believed that a general election must occur during the war. The Select Committee would be a farce and the proposal merely meant shelving the matter.

The debate was generally unfavourable and finally Mr. Asquith regretfully withdrew the proposal, adding that the Government would consider the whole matter and submit proposals of their own.

AUSTRIAN DEPUTY HANGED

FOR FIGHTING WITH ITALIANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, July 20.

It transpires that Signor Bettisti, formerly Austrian Deputy for Trent, who was fighting with the Italians, was mortally wounded at Monte Corno but was picked up by the Austrians and hurried off to Trent where he was hanged, a hangman being summoned by telegraph.

ROME, July 21.

Huge representative processions marched to the Capitol to-day to commemorate the martyrdom of Bettisti. Dense crowds in streets shouted "Death to Assassins." The Mayor and several professors and Deputies made speeches in which they referred to the unspeakable barbarity of the enemy and urged the Government to reply by declaring war on Germany, interning enemy subjects and seizing enemy property.

CONSOLIDATION BILL.

INDIAN CHAMBERS' OBJECTIO DETAILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 19.

Mr. C. C. McLeod, to-day detailed the Indian Chambers' objections to the Government of India Amendment Bill to the Joint Committee which is considering the measure.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION TO KITCHENER FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 20.

Mr. Fenwick Harrison has given to the Kitchener Fund £50,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Red Cross to help wounded officers and men in the form of cash.

Mr. Thomas Fenwick Harrison is a retired Liverpool businessman.

BRILLIANT WARSPITE.

HER WONDERFUL GUNNERY IN THE SEA FIGHT.

The Exchange Telegraph Company received the following message in mail week:—

Some of the crew of the Warspite state that the vessel worked so perfectly in the great fight that the six big German vessels she successively engaged when she dashed in to assist the Warrior were hopelessly beaten. Steering in circles, the Warspite, through her gunners, scored with practically every shot, but the German marksmanship was not good, and the casualties were only nine killed and five wounded. Five German ships were sunk or completely disabled, while the sixth fled.

The crew state that they cut two German cruisers to ribbons, and that some of their shells ploughed great holes through the enemy's ships, and passed out at the other side.

The men stripped themselves to the waist, and several gunners refused to leave the turrets for several hours after the battle.

It is stated that the whole crew of the Warspite will be specially commended. The crew, however, speak more of the magnificent work of the destroyers than of their own exploits.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION

NO CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

PROCEDURE JUSTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 18.

In the Commons in reply to Mr. Snowden, Mr. Chamberlain said the regulation prohibiting conscientious objectors from entering the examination for the Indian Civil Service was made under section 97 of the Government of India Act of 1915.

It was justified because a person having moral objections to the use of force by the State under any circumstances could not perform all the duties which might be required of Indian Civilians who were responsible for the maintenance of order.

GERMAN GENERALS SUSPENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

M. Marcel Hutin says the Germans have used two fresh divisions for the attack on the British.

A Swiss wireless message states that Generals Bruchhause and Von Zitzewitz on the Western front have been suspended and have retired.

STATE OF SIEGE IN LEIPZIG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A telegram from Zurich received in Paris says that a state of siege has been proclaimed in Leipzig. Food shops have been plundered in Charlottenourg.

BENGALI LADY APPLIES TO BE ENROLLED AS PLEADER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

A special bench of the Calcutta High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and four other Judges will sit on Wednesday next to hear an application by Miss Regina Guha for permission to be enrolled as a pleader.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. M. Vaidya is appointed temporary Assistant Controller of War Accounts.

Mr. E. M. Cook, is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay.

Mr. E. M. Watts, Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, is granted six weeks' leave.

Mr. W. J. Jones is posted as Assistant Accountant-General and Examiner of Local Accounts.

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Carr Hall and Major D. A. Will are appointed to the First Class, Military Accounts.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. W. Martindell, Superintending Engineer, Burma officiates as Engineer, Second Class, vice the Hon. G. C. Stawell proceeding on leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments have been approved:—

Major L. S Browne, Second-in-Command, 37th Dogras, is transferred in the same capacity to fill an existing vacancy.

38th Dogras.—Major H. Barstow, Double Company Commander, to be Second-in-Command and to remain in his present appointment as temporary Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head Quarters, vice Major L. S. Browne transferred to the 37th Dogras.

Captain (temporary Major) G. S. Renny, Double Company Commander, to be temporary Second-in-Command vice Major Barstow appointed temporary Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters.

89th Punjabis.—Capt. W. S. Scruby, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander vice Lieut-Col. W. S. Prentis appointed Commandant, 72nd Punjabis.

Official and Personal.

The Rani of Bansda gave birth to a son and heir-apparent yesterday.

Mr. S. M. Fraser Resident at Hyderabad and Mrs. Fraser will arrive at Secunderabad on the morning of Monday, the 24th instant, the arrival being public.

Sardar Bahadur Risaldar-Major Pratap Singh of Lyallpur and Khan Bahadur Yusuf Shah of Amritsar have been nominated Members of the Punjab Legislative Council vice the Hon. Sardar Sunder Singh Magithia and Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan who vacated their seats on being elected and nominated to the Imperial Legislative Council.

Dewan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole has handed over a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Deccan Education Society's "Navin Marathi Shala" and has expressed a desire that the interest on the amount should be utilised towards helping poor and deserving students in the school.

ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

In deference to the wishes of some of the leading gentlemen in the country, the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, the General Secretary of the Indian Industrial Conference (Amraoti) is stated to be anxious to introduce some new features into the programme of work to be transacted at the ensuing Sessions of the All-India Industrial Conference, which is to be held at Lucknow during the Christmas week and to organize a discussion on some important subjects. The following is the list of the subjects which are likely to be taken up this year, as they are suitable to the condition of the United Provinces and are also of general importance to the whole country:—

(1) Sugar industry.
(2) Paper and paper-pulp manufacture.
(3) Glass industry.
(4) Revision of railway rates to suit the needs of Indian merchants and manufacturers.
(5) Selection of questions which deserve to be taken up by the Industrial Commission and the right solution of which will give an impetus to Indian manufactures an industries.

As the Conference Session is drawing near, leaders of public opinion as well as the educated classes all over India are invited to select two or three important subjects and to communicate their views as early as possible to the General Secretary of the Conference to enable him to organize these discussions with the help of the local reception committee of the conference at Lucknow, which will shortly be formed there.

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Civil Engineering profession is indebted to you for kindly opening your valuable columns in its interest. But for your kindness and your correspondent B. E.'s (Civil) outspokenness a very important question concerning the education of our Engineers would have escaped public notice. It is extremely necessary that public opinion in the Senate should make itself felt and call into question the high handedness of Dr. Allen, the Principal of the Engineering College, in thus stealthily introducing an extra year into the Engineering Curricula. It is easy to believe that he has the support of the Educational Department, as also of what B. E. (Civil) calls the Managing Board, which I may be permitted to point out is a misnomer. The Board's business is to advise and is known as an Advisory Board. We do not know what its advice has been in the matter. However that be, it is for Dr. Allen to establish his case and prove the necessity of a four years' course before attempting to introduce it. It may be pointed out that the Civil Engineering Course was recently revised by a committee of the Senate, of which I believe Dr. Allen was a member. This has been in force since 1909 and it is not understood what special considerations lead to the present modification. The sooner the arrogant attitude of Dr. Allen is called into question the better. Let the Senate guard itself, lest it be told, when the time arrives, that the four years' course was in the run without any voice of complaint heard or opposition offered and that it had only to formally sanction what was practically in force. May not the Senate ask what Dr. Allen means by letting the Probationers fritter away their time in the manner indicated by your correspondent? If no better subjects than filing and forging and carpentry remain to be introduced in the course where is the necessity of lengthening it.

I wish Dr. Allen would tell us how far the Probationers class has been a success. What better material or ability has been put out through the medium of this class?—Yours etc.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Bombay, 20th July, 1916.

SOAP BUBBLES.

A LADY'S PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLOUR.

Six photographs of soap bubbles, taken in natural colours by Miss Olive Edis, were exhibited at a reception given at the Royal Society by the President on June 22.

The bubbles the colours of which are reproduced with remarkable brilliancy and fidelity, are two in number and were blown by Sir James Dewar in the laboratories of the Royal Institution. One of them, which began its career the other day, glows with a blaze of iridescent colours; the other, which was in its sixth day when it was photographed has lost its colours and has reached the black stage nearly all over. The blackness did not appear till the third day, but after it had made its appearance it developed with extraordinary rapidity, spreading over more than half the total surface in 40 minutes. As horizontal soap films 8in. in diameter have been kept for six months without change, there appears no reason why this bubble, now that it has reached the final stage of thinness, should not last indefinitely.

Both the bubbles measure 15in. in diameter and have a capacity of 27.2 litres, their surface extending over 4,371 sq. cm. Bubbles of so large a size, blown in the ordinary way, would have a life of only a minute or two, and the secret of making them endure is, as discovered by Sir James Dewar, to take the most careful precautions that the air used in blowing them may be chemically pure and entirely free from particles of dust of all kinds. A smaller bubble in the Royal Institution laboratories is now seven weeks old.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 8th July. 1916, are more by Rs. 89,45,491 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1915-16.

RAIN FLOODS IN KARACHI.

Photo by N. M. Doorai, Karachi.

A VIEW OF THE BUNDER ROAD AND THE SURROUNDING PLAIN AND THE NULLAH WHICH TURNED INTO A POND OF VAST DIMENSIONS.

DEOLALI NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

DEOLALI, July 20.

There seems to be no more mystery about the cholera here. It is now attributed to the dumping of extra workmen beyond what the place could accommodate, the accumulation of stable refuse of the remount stables, the sewage trenches in habited locality, and lastly to the negligence in a part of the Parsi settlement. The first three are looked after by proper authorities and steps are being taken for curing and preventing the disease.

But what about the Parsi colony and their several public religious and sanitary institutions which have cost lakhs and lakhs. They have built a Fire Temple and a Tower of Silence, a splendidly equipped Consumptive Sanatorium with proper medical supervision, several homes for the poor, and private villas and residences,—chiefly by the middle classes,—for rest and recreation from the toils and enervating climate of Bombay. They also possess a boys' high school and run half-a-dozen hotels chiefly patronised by their own community. For all this there is no central authority, save the Kulkarni who comes to collect the land assessment and income-tax. There is no co-operation amongst the landlords, owing to want of unity. It is high time they should join themselves into an association for their own existence and safety, or create some sort of sanitary board. If they cannot act for themselves, then they should apply to Government to grant them local Government under the District Municipal Act.

Some time back the Government desired to place this Parsi colony under the military authority of the cantonment. It was quite natural the proposal was not accepted. But that is no reason why the residents should not form their own central body or have their own proper qualified sanitary and health officer to prevent such grave and fatal mishaps as have occurred at the Grand Hotel in Sigwa. This place all of a sudden developed the most virulent type of cholera. It now appears the place was infected for some days past and there must have been gross negligence on the part of some one not to have warned the visitors. It is impossible to suggest that no precautionary measures were taken by Mr. Dhondy, who lost his son and to whom all sympathies are due. But to condemn all Parsi settlements in general for the neglect of one establishment in particular is unreasonable. Except Sigwa and the Bazaar all the other localities have been free of attack.

The trench sewage it was decided some time back to remove beyond the railway line where there are no residences. A road has been built for carrying this sewage. Why this project has been put now in abeyance is surprising. Incinerators near the residences must prove a nuisance in every respect. Smell and smoke will be concomitant factors and to dump incinerators close to roads and residences is not a desirable thing.

CHOLERA IN DEOLALI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Usually I do not appear in public prints, but when I find that certain statements are likely to affect the future of certain institutions and private privileges. it is my duty to lay before the public all that I know from personal experience.

In Tuesday's issue of the "Times of India" appears the following telegram from the commanding officer at Deolali. It is necessary to give it in full:—

"All precautions are being taken. Old horse litter is being destroyed as rapidly as possible. All fresh litter is burnt daily at night. The soil is all trenched under supervision and will shortly be incinerated. Police having been obtained, the whole area will now be isolated. The outbreak was due to the large amount of coolies present constructing extra barracks and the insanitary condition of the surrounding Parsee Settlement."

I am afraid the remarks embodied in the above telegram, ought not to be allowed to pass unchallenged, If such remarks are allowed to remain unexamined they may some day be a source of danger to house-owners and managers of institutions. The Commanding Officer refers to a large number of coolies imported for the construction of the barracks, and to the insanitary condition of surrounding Parsee settlements. The question now arises, that, since the coolies were brought to help in the construction of the barracks, what arrangements were made to dispose of their excretae? What precautions were taken to keep their houses clean? What arrangements were made for the purity of their food and water? The second reason alleged for this outbreak, is the "insanitary surroundings" of the Parsee settlement. May I ask on what grounds this statement is made? It is admitted that the epidemic broke out at first within the bazar limits. Except a couple of small shops, there are absolutely no Parsee houses or settlement of any kind in or near the bazar. Sighwa is a mile distant, Bhagur a mile and a half, and Nasik Road half a mile away. All the bungalows in these localities, their closets, kitchens, wells, etc., are so clean that when sometime ago the Collector of Nasik himself went round with me to inspect some of the residences, he frankly admitted that the out-houses were cleaner than those attached to his own bungalow. Then, whose are the properties which the Commanding Officer refers to? I think such statement ought to be verified and supported by specific facts. Again these bungalows have been there some years: how is it that their presence has now given rise to cholera?

It may be asked then what actually gave rise or impetus to this epidemic. Anybody who has been in Deolali for the past two months must have seen thousands of coolies working away at various structures. I do not know where they live, how they live or what kind of water they drink. The writer of the telegram gives no information on this point. Again there are hundreds of horses now located there. It is said that the old litter is now being burnt daily as quick as possible. But what was done with it for such a long time? Tons upon tons of litter accumulating in one place would naturally draw millions of flies, which would migrate from one place to another by the stress of wind. Do these flies carry the epidemic about? It is a question for the medical fraternity to answer. It may happen that these flies may choose to take one direction to-day and another to-morrow. What have Parsee residences got to do with it? It is a well-known fact tha Deolali boasts of better, cleaner and more, isolated Parsee bungalows than Bombay. I cannot understand the last line of the telegram.—Yours etc.,

JEHANGIR B. MARZBAN.

Ballard House,
Bombay, July 20th, 1916.

C. P.'S NOMINEES FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 21.

At a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held under the presidentship of the Hon. Sir B. K. Bose the following names were recommended for the presidentship of this year's Indian National Congress:—The Hon. Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar and Sir Syed Ali Imam.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending the 15th July, was 1,180 seizures resulting in 838 deaths. The provincial figures showed there were 325 deaths in the Bombay Presidency, 78 in Madras, 1 in Bengal, 8 in Bihar and Orissa, 9 in the United Provinces, 174 in Burma, 3 in the Central Provinces, 119 in Mysore State and 121 in the Hyderabad State. No case was reported from the Punjab.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

There will be an informal meeting of the members of the Indian Industrial Commission to-morrow to settle some preliminary matters connected with the formal sitting of the Commission commencing in October. All members of the Commission, except the Hon. Mr. Low who has not yet arrived in Calcutta and the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett and Mr. Edward Hopkinson who are now in England, will attend the meeting. Mr. Alfred Chatterton from Mysore and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Dorab Tata from Bombay have already arrived and the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrives by the Punjab Mail to-morrow morning.

Members of the Commission will dine with the Hon. Sir Francis Stewart to-morrow. After dinner Sir Thomas Holland leaves for Kulti and will return to Calcutta on the 25th. He will attend the Railway Conference on the 26th, leaving for Madras the same night.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1915.

The Committee of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home have issued their seventy-eighth Annual Report.

The total number of officers and men, of various ratings and ranks, boarded in the Home during the year was 48,227, being a daily average of 132.12, against an average of 116.85 in 1914. Various ratings from the Ship's Companies of vessels of H. M.'s Royal Navy were accommodated in the Home during the year.

The number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of H. M.'s Army accommodated in the Home during the year was 148, totalling 2,135 days, as against 62 men, totalling 435 days in 1914. The extension of the benefits of the Home to the Army has proved a considerable boon to the N. C. O.'s and Men of this service, when on leave in—or passing through—Bombay.

During the year 17 destitute seamen were admitted to the Home, and maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master, Bombay. There were also 15 admissions into the Home for various periods (totalling 25 days) of cases of destitution amongst seamen who were not eligible for maintenance by the Board of Trade. These seamen were maintained at the expense of the Home. There were 7 admissions into St. George's Hospital of officers and seamen of the merchant service. Men of the Royal Navy requiring medical attention were treated by their own medical officers. There were no cases of infectious or contagious disease in the Home during the year.

The messing arrangements were carried out as in previous years and gave satisfaction. The inmates of the Home were treated to a special dinner on Christmas Day out of the funds of the Home, and they were similarly treated on New Year's Day by the Home Purveyor.

The reading room was well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. The local daily newspapers have been regularly supplied to the Home, and the Committee desire to thank the proprietors of the "Advocate of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle" for continuing to supply a daily copy of their paper gratis, and the proprietors of the "Times of India" who have supplied a copy of their daily paper at half their usual rates. The thanks of the Committee are also due to the proprietors of the "English Mail" for continuing to supply, free of cost, a weekly copy of their paper.

The plans and estimates for the extensions to the Home building for the special accommodation of officers of the merchant service were approved in January at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000. The work was commenced in March and was approaching completion at the close of the year.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD.

COMMISSIONER ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF HINDU MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

At a meeting of the Allahabad Municipal Board held this morning Mr. Crosthwaite, Chairman, announced that the Commissioner had accepted the resignations of the eleven Hindu members, one of them Mr. Damodar Das, having withdrawn his resignation. The Commissioner in his letter to the Chairman has said that the action of so many members in suddenly and simultaneously resigning did not seem consonant with the high sense of civic duty. He had reason for thinking that they had not all been entirely free agents and he would have gladly given them time for their reconsideration of the moral aspects of their action. But the municipal interests were his first consideration and delay in accepting the resignations would interfere with their quorum. Moreover, it was not advisable that the introduction of the new Act should start with a precedent which might lead to the practice of hastily conceived resignations in future, under the impression that the resignation once made is easily revocable. The Board has accepted also the resignations of Dr. Ranjit Singh and Dr. Tandon as senior and junior Vice-Chairman and elected Lala Sheocharan Lal as the senior and Mr. O. M Chiene as the junior Vice-Chairman. There were twelve members present at to-day's meeting, five Europeans and Anglo-Indians, one Parsi, two Mahomedans and four Hindus who did not resign.

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMMISSION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It will be within the recollection of many that in about 1907, Messrs. Tata Sons and Company floated the Company known as the Tata Iron and Steel Company. This distinguished firm had been the pioneer of Indian industries, and the late Mr. Jamsetji Tata was then, as his memory is now, regarded with affection throughout the country on account of his patriotic solicitude for the establishment of Indian industries. Consequently, the new flotation was received with a certain degree of favour not usually associated with a mere business proposition. In their prospectus they announced that they had expended about five lakhs in exploitation of the project for which they themselves fixed the return of 15 lakhs as a fair remuneration. They were, moreover, to be the managing agents for 18 years on a minimum commission of Rs. 50,000 per annum and 5 per cent. on the profits, which, as you will see, was certainly doing themselves handsomely well in the new venture. The shares, were, as I have said, eagerly subscribed, and then came the long wait for the shareholders for any return on their money varied by a heavy loss of about 5 lakhs that the company sustained on the purchase of a coal mine. If I remember aright, the Company paid no dividend on the ordinary and deferred capital for about seven years, and it is only within the last two years that it has commenced to pay a modest dividend of 6 and 8 p. c., respectively. This is, as you will see, by no means an extravagant return for a wasting security like iron, the more so, after the weary wait for seven years. Unlike most companies in Bengal and elsewhere, the Company only publishes its report every year, and, as it is even then in arrears by three or four months, the report for the year ended with June last, is still due and is not likely to be issued for another two or three months. Meanwhile the Managing Agents have issued notices for holding an extraordinary meeting to consider their proposal revising the terms of their agency, and, which, briefly stated are—(*a*) to extend the term of their appointment from 18 to 30 years and (*b*) to give them enhanced commission from 5 to 10 p.c. of the profits. Now, while there can be no objection to (*a*) I gravely doubt the fairness of the claim for enhanced commission. I think the Managing Agents have so far only shown a moderate return on the capital, and they have given no reason whatever for the claim made. What are the shareholders to get in return for the 10 per cent. of their profits which they might be called upon to pay to the Managing Agents? Would such profits accrue in the natural course or on account of any special effort on the part of the Managing Agents. I venture to think that all surplus profits should equitably be applied to the development of the property. For instance, it has been stated that the company might profitably increase the number of its furnaces and that it might develop its output. It seems to me that Messrs. Tata's proposal is not likely to conduce to these results. For their commission will be a heavy drag on any enterprise in that direction. And, apart from it, I remain still unconvinced as to what is the *quid pro quo* for the increased remuneration claimed. I believe Messrs. Tata own a great many shares, and so can easily outvote any dissentients, and the latter can, therefore, only appeal to the good sense of the distinguished firm whose popularity is not likely to be enhanced by the revised terms unless they are acceded to on their own merits. It may be, that the terms are fair, but as a layman (and a lawyer) I still desire to know whether they are supported by precedents? There are one or two other similar works in Bengal and numerous works elsewhere, some of which pay cent per cent and more, and the shares of which stand to-day at 10 or 15 times their face value. I think, sir, you will render a great public service, if you could enlighten us on this vexed question, specially with advertance to the following queries which occur to me on the subject:—

(i) what is the usual commission payable to managing agents for the management of a wasting security like Iron and Coal?

(ii) what should be regarded as a fair return to shareholders in such cases?

(iii) should not the agents disclose the cost of management before claiming increased salary?

((iv) what, if after the war, owing to dumping or rival concerns cropping up, the company suffers heavy losses?

(v) would not the terms prevent development of the property by encouraging the distribution of profits?

(vi) the Managing Agents might start another rival concern after they are assured of their maximum 10 per cent?

(vii) the original contract which was made and accepted in 1907 has still to run for nine years. What was the immediate necessity to revise that contract, and why at an extraordinary meeting convened before the last balance sheet is published?—Yours, etc.

A SHAREHOLDER.

MR. NARIMAN'S LECTURE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Anent the paper read by Mr. G. K. Nariman on "Zoroastrian Scriptures and their References in Arab authors" at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society published in your issue of the 18th instant, allow me please to clear up a misnomer. Mr. Nariman has attempted to show to the Parsis that they are Ahli-kitab, that is, not fireshippers owing to some references found in Arabic authors; but Mr. Nariman seems to forget the fact that the Arabic authors have throughout held the Zoroastrians as magicians and this has been proved by the later rulers in India. Mr. Nariman says the Sunnis denied to be Ahli-kitab but this cannot hold good since all the followers of the Prophet are Sunnis. Further, Mr. Nariman says the Prophet took Jaziya from the Parsis and then alowed them to follow their religion but that was not a strange thing then looking to the doctrines of Islam which lay down that Jaziya should be demanded from every infidel and the Moghul emperors had adopted this course. Mr. Nariman says the "position of the Zoroastrians in Iran was secure as a people of the Book" but this has no analogy to their exodus from Persia into India at Navsari and this has taken place at the memorable battle of Nihavand to which Mr. Nariman has made no reference in his paper. Had the Parsis been not fire-worshippers, they would never have landed at Navsari and sought shelter under a Hindu ruler? For when they were Ahli-kitab, there was no necessity for them to leave Iran. Mr. Nariman has not made any reference to *Madain* the capital town of the Parsis referred to in the Futuhushstram which place they were asked to quit within three days by the then Rulers after which they settled at Surat and Navsari. Mr. Nariman says he could not find any library where he could gather information for both the Moslem and the Parsi communities, but if he would have referred to the library of the Madressa Mohammedia at Juma Masjid and to the Mulla Feroze Library at Dadyseth Agiary Lane, he would have obtained a good collection of books for his authorities. The public would be obliged if Mr. Nariman would take the trouble of entertaining it with the true significance of the battle of Nihavand.—Yours, etc.

KADIRI.

Bombay, July 18th 1916.

STAGNANT POOLS ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you kindly allow some space for the following few lines in your much esteemed paper?

Between the Dadar and Matunga Road railway stations of the B. B. and C. I. Ry., there are big continuous pools of stagnant water on both sides of the line. These give out such a noxious smell that passengers have to suffer a sort of suffocation for some time. These bogs may naturally breed countless malarious mosquitoes, and this would probably tell upon the health of railway passengers in general and the residents of Matunga in particular. The railway authorities, in view of the intolerable inconvenience of hundreds of passengers travelling by the local trains, should be requested to take very early steps to secure the filling up of these bogs just as was done in the case of bogs between Dadar and Elphinstone Road stations of the said railway company, some time ago.

Secondly in the case of passengers from and to the Matunga Road station of the B. B. and C. I. Ry., there is another grievance, which of late has been strongly felt, and it is the risky conditions of the platforms. They are so lowly laid that old persons, women and children are very often in risk of falling down. Matunga is progressing to be more and more populous and the railway authorities cannot be ignorant of it. Is not this fact then sufficient to draw the attention of the said authorities to raise the level of the platforms. We think Matunga should be platformed as Mahim and Santa Cruz, when the number of persons travelling to and from Matunga Road station seems to be far in excess.—Yours, etc.

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.
Marwadi's Bungalow, Matunga,
Bombay, July 18, 1916.

FRIAL OF A SUB-JUDGE.

PROSECUTION CASE CLOSED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

Mr. Ross Alston to-day on behalf of the Government withdrew the two remaining charges of bribery against Mr. Gokul Prasad, Sub-Judge Allahabad, and closed the case for the prosecution.

The defence will file their written statement on Monday and in the meantime the Commissioners will inspec the house of Benode Bihari and that of the Sub-Judge. Benode Behari will be produced on Monday for indenication by witnesses.

GARDENER V. GORDON.

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFF.

FULL TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT.

In the suit brought by Mrs. J. F. Gardener against Mr. F. F. Gordon of the "Advocate of India" for moneys, lent and services rendered to Mrs. Constance E. Gordon, the following is the full text of the judgment, giving a decree for the plaintiff.

This suit is field by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant moneys due to the plaintiff for suppyling board and lodging and for necessaries and for services rendered and for moneys lent and advanced to the wife of the defendant from May 18 to November, 1915, at the request of the latter and on the credit of the defendant. The plaintiff abandons the excess of Rs. 28-4 to bring the claim within the pecuniary jurisdiction of this Court and prays judgment for Rs. 2,000 and costs. Defendant was married to his wife some 16 years ago and they lived together at Marine Lines in Bombay until the end of April, 1915. The circumstances under which the defendant's wife left his protection are stated at length in the petition she filed in the High Court to obtain judicial separation. She alleged cruelty and ill-treatment on the part of her husband, who allowed the petition to go unopposed and a decree for judicial separation was passed in her favour on 24th March, 1916, and the High Court has allowed her Rs. 800 a month since the date of petition as alimony *pendente lite*. An attempt was made in the course of the hearing to dispose of the allegation of cruelty and ill-treatment on the part of the defendant. The decree for judicial separation was made by a competent matrimonial court and the defendant allowed judgment to go against him by default. Under the circumstances I did not allow the defendant to go behind the High Court proceedings and reopen the whole question as he was not entitled to do so. Accepting therefore the facts and reasons which led Mrs. Gordon to leave her husband specially in view of the alimony order, there is no room left for doubt as to Mrs. Gordon's authority to pledge her husband's credit, and in fact the learned pleader for the defendant very rightly admitted that he could not under the circumstances deny Mrs. Gordon's right to pledge the defendant's credit.

DEFENDANT'S CONTENTIONS.

Defendant's main contentions are these:—First, whether the credit of the defendant was *in fact* pledged by Mrs. Gordon. In support of this it is in evidence that plaintiff and Mrs. Gordon were great personal friends—in fact plaintiff admitted this to be so—and plaintiff on various occasions put up with Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and enjoyed their hospitality, accompanied them to the hill station and on all such occasions the bills were paid by the defendant and the plaintiff had to pay nothing. It was urged that the board and lodging offered to Mrs. Gordon was a return of that hospitality which plaintiff herself had enjoyed at the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon. It was further pointed out that since May right up to November no demand was made on defendant by the plaintiff and this claim was a mere after-thought entertained by the plaintiff after Mrs. Gordon finally made up her mind to petition to the High Court. Plaintiff all along expected a reconciliation and in fact never thought of making a claim on the defendant. It is urged, however, on the other side, that from the beginning plaintiff kept separate accounts (Ex. B.) and got them initialled by Mrs. Gordon, that Mrs. Gordon herself kept a note-book (Ex. D) of accounts of moneys received from plaintiff which is headed "from Ida money," that on a previous occasion some four or five years back Mrs. Gordon had sought plaintiff's protection under similar circumstances and the defendant voluntarily paid her a cheque, and that plaintiff did not submit a bill at once as she thought that defendant would do so again. I have no doubt in my mind that plaintiff in offering shelter to Mrs. Gordon did look to the defendant for reimbursement. Her evidence that on a previous occasion under similar circumstances defendant paid her a cheque remains uncontradicted. Plaintiff is admittedly a woman of modest means and it does not stand to reason that for what little occasional hospitality she might have enjoyed at Mr. and Mrs. Gordon's, she would think of feeding and lodging and financing Mrs. Gordon for a full period of about five months. It is true that no additional premises were taken up by the plaintiff who seems to have pinched herself for accommodation. Nor can it be said—in fact it is admitted by the defendant—that the charge of Rs. 5 per day was not a reasonable charge and I therefore hold that plaintiff has proved her case as far as boarding and lodging is concerned she is entitled to full payment according to her particulars in that behalf.

PLAINTIFF'S NOTE-BOOKS.

The next important contention on behalf request for purchase of necessaries, which is put down in the particulars at Rs. 798-4. of the defendant is as regards moneys paid and cash advanced to Mrs. Gordon at her The plaintiff has sought to support this claim by putting in evidence two note-books, for I can hardly call them account books, which are marked as (Ex. B and D). It is argued for the defendant that Ex. B which is a summary of accounts kept by the plaintiff of cash advances and necessaries purchased in an ordinary exercise book, which seems to have been written at the same time and with the same pencil. The plaintiff was asked in cross-examination whether this book was written in the usual course of business and plaintiff replied that it was written from time to time, sometimes two days or three days after, and that Mrs. Gordon initialled the entries at the end of each month. I have carefully examined the book myself and find that it is not written in the usual course of business and that the entries therein seem to have been made in one running hand written at the same time. I place therefore no reliance on Ex. B. Had the case rested there I should have disallowed the plaintiff's claim for cash advances as evidenced by the note-book. But plaintiff had produced another note book which is admittedly in the hand-writing of Mrs. Gordon in which an account is kept of monies received from the plaintiff and the account is headed "from Ida money." The account in this book is written out in two parts covering the same period, in two different places. In the first place whenever cash is borrowed from plaintiff, Mrs. Gordon makes an entry to some such effect—"put in purse" "monies borrowed," "monies lent." And whenever sums are entered as borrowed an account of expenses follows, which very nearly approximates to the sums borrowed. And if the account in Ex. D had rested in this part only. I should have felt no hesitation in holding that whenever cash was borrowed by Mrs. Gordon from the plaintiff she had clearly and distinctly made an entry to that effect and the items of purchasing and expenses that followed were purchases made and expenses incurred out of the monies borrowed. But Exhibit D. contains a second part written towards the end of the book which I find from close perusal covers the same period and it is contended by the plaintiff that monies spent by Mrs. Gordon independently of the plaintiff and not through her, were entered in this second part of the account. It is admitted by the defendant that since the time Mrs. Gordon left his protection in April 1915, he did not put her in funds and it stands to reason that Mrs. Gordon kept separate accounts of monies spent and purchases made by herself without the intervention of the plaintiff. I have arrived at this conclusion by closely scrutinising the whole account. I calculated the actual cash advances made to Mrs. Gordon by the plaintiff and the total comes to about Rs. 486. I have also totalled up the monies spent by Mrs. Gordon as per second part of the account in Exhibit D. and that comes to about Rs. 500. This is to my mind an internal evidence which corroborates plaintiff's version and I therefore give credence to it. It is not seriously denied that all the items mentioned in Exhibit D. except the items in respect of dresses, were reasonable. It was contended that Mrs. Gordon had the reputation of being known as the best-dressed woman in Bombay and she had the best wardrobe in Bombay. There is, however, nothing in evidence to show that she took her wardrobe to Poona and I have no reason to disbelieve either the plaintiff or Mrs. Gordon on that point. I, therefore, find that the amount of cash advanced and necessaries purchased as per particulars to the extent of Rs. 798-4 are proved by the plaintiff and she is entitled to recover the same from the defendant.

MRS. GORDON IN DISTRESS.

The defendant then objects to some minor items. He objected to the item of Rs. 55 for nursing Mrs. Gordon at her request in Marine Lines at Rs. 5 per day, and railway expenses Rs. 15 in connection therewith. The plaintiff is not a trained or a qualified nurse, she is not able to mention the name of the doctor, nor is she able to produce Mrs. Gordon's letter to her requesting her to come down to Bombay for that purpose. It does not stand to reason that in a city like Bombay a milliner from Poona should be summoned to act as a nurse. It is also strange that a nurse should be in charge of a patient, without a doctor in charge of the case. I am afraid Mrs. Gordon was in a sorely tried and distressed state of mind and that she wanted some one to try and console her feelings. Plaintiff was her friend philosopher and guide, but these are not necessaries in the eye of law and plaintiff is therefore obliged to assume the role of a nurse to charge the defendant with this item. I disallow Rs. 55 as nursing charges and Rs. 15 for railway journey in connection therewith. The same reasoning applies to another item of Rs. 53 put down as hotel expenses to nurse Mrs. Gordon. The first nursing was done at Marine Lines and so only nursing charges were demanded. The second nursing takee place at the Taj and only the hotel expenses are claimed. I disallow Rs. 53 and Rs. 15 for railway journey in connection therewith.

From the latter part of Ex. D. I find that Mrs. Gordon has paid Rs. 39 for dhobi. Plaintiff cannot have it both ways. If the second part of Exhibit D. is an account of monies spent by Mrs. Gordon out of cash advanced to her. I must rely on the two entries in Exhibit D. marked with red pencil, and find against the plaintiff on this item of Rs. 40 in the particulars.

WHAT IS A LUXURY?

Lastly the defendant objects to the item of Rs. 292 as for hire for conveyance supplied for use in Poona. Necessaries and luxuries are comparative terms. For a lady in Mrs. Gordon's position and status in life, it may amount to one of the bare necessities of life. I don't think the charge is excessive or unreasonable.

As a general defence to necessaries purchased by Mr. Gordon; it was urged that she had full authority to operate on Mr. Gordon's account in Army and Navy Stores, Treacher and Co and others with whom Mr. Gordon had an account, and that as a matter of fact she did so. In support of this defendant produces one bill from Army and Navy out of which only three items are admitted by Mrs. Gordon as received by her. The fact that Mrs. Gordon could have operated at these establishments on Mr. Gordon's account does not alter the responsibility on the liability of the defendant to meet the claims of persons in the position of plaintiff. Nor is there any evidence to show as was alleged that Mrs. Gordon was the victim of a conspiracy. Plaintiff may have made some little profit out of the necessities of Mrs. Gordon but the case does not go further than that.

THE DECREE.

Deducting the sums that I have disallowed namely Rs. 178, I pass a decree for the balance viz Rs. 1,822 with costs.

Decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,822 with professional costs Rs. 60.

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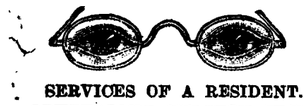

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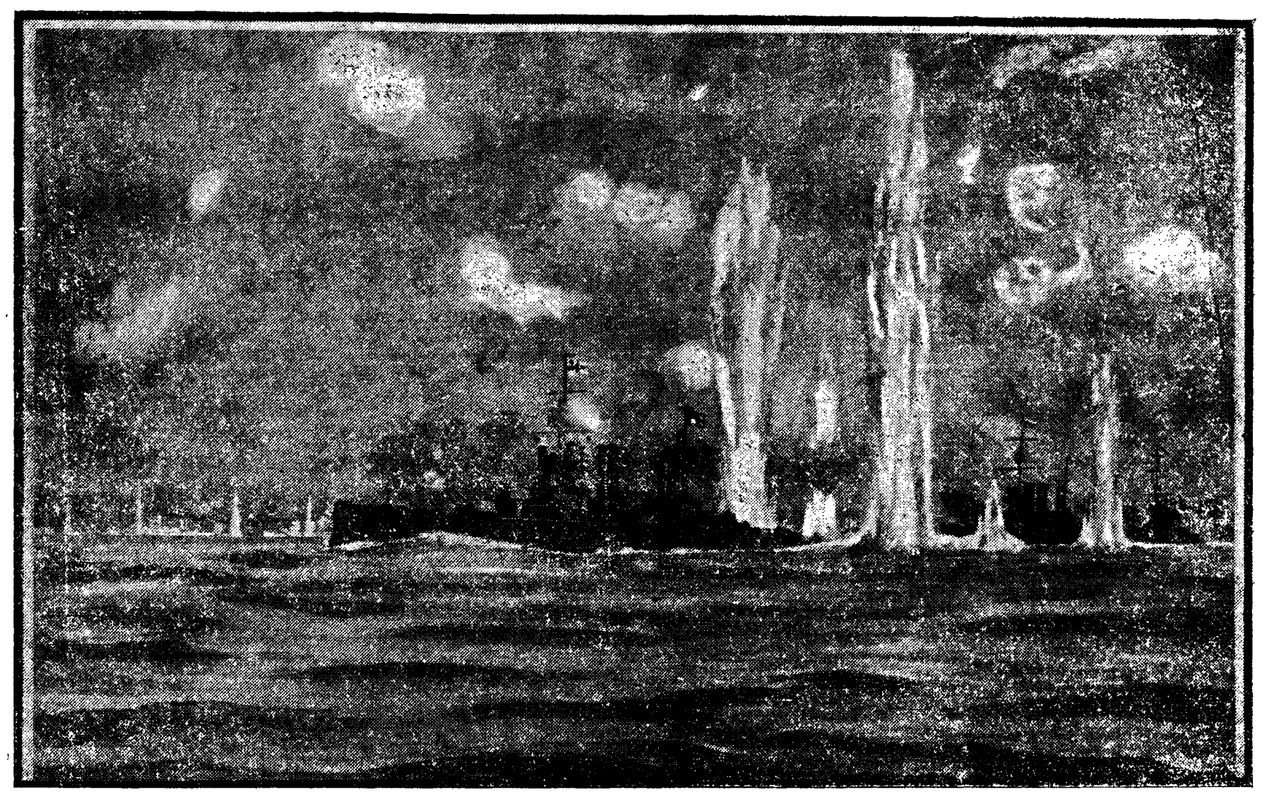

From the "Illustrated London News."

THIS ILLUSTRATION IS TAKEN FROM AN ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE BRITISH BATTLE-CRUISERS IN ACTION.

ENTERTAINMENT OF WOUNDED AT POONA.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

The members of the New Club, Poona, and Lady Cowasji Jehangir have made arrangements to entertain about 1,000 wounded soldiers, both British and Indian. The first batch of 100 British soldiers was entertained on last Friday and Sir Cowasji Jehangir who is the President of the Club has received the following letter of appreciation from a private from the Black Watch:—

Sir,—Will you be so kind as to convey to all the ladies and gentlemen who engineered and carried out the entertainment, to the wounded soldiers, of Friday evening last, my hearty thanks and congratulations for such a splendid outing. As an ordinary "Tommy" I am not of much account in so far as this world's progress is concerned, and am a very small and dim light in the circle of notoriety, yet that handicap does not debar me from expressing my thoughts—either good or ill—as the case may warrant. In this instance my thoughts are of the happiest; happy because of the personal interest taken by the "folks that matter," in the well-being of "Tommy Atkins."

Frankly on my setting out for the place of entertainment on Friday, I was somewhat wondering what I was going to, how was I to be treated, etc.

But on my arrival at the "Rendezvous" my wavering thoughts were quickly dispelled. I cannot remember ever having been made so much "At Home" at any other entertainment of the same kind. I confess to having felt a wee bit embarrassed on my being "button-holed" by a nice, kind, and attractive lady, on my making my way up the steps leading to the Club, but the complete absence of "stand-offishness" on the part of all who were there helped me regain my composure. That I enjoyed myself to the full goes without saying, as the Commissiariat department was in excellent hands, and the cocoa-nut alley was a distinct success. Believe me I was so moved at the kindness displayed that I was for thanking every one present, but being a backward-sort-of-a-chap I let the chance slip.

Still something within me urged that my duty was to write expressing my thanks; hence this epistle. In conclusion, allow me to add that I write this from an individualistic point of view, but in addition think I voice the sentiment of every Tommy who was fortunate to be at the party.

Sincerely trusting that each and every one of you may be long spared to carry such good work—as "A little touch of kindness makes the whole world kin"—and "kind hearts are better than coronets."

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN MYSORE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL DEPRECATES. COMMUNAL BICKERINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 19.

among other things Rao Bahadur Shama Rao, Inspector-General of Education, referred to the feeling that existed between Brahmins and non-Brahmins in the Province, and said that no unnecessary jealousy or ill-feeling should exist between them. Mr. Rao urged that they should encourage non-Brahmin communities to come forward and get employment in public services and elsewhere and help them to get on.

Alluding to Mahomedan education in the State, he observed that there was considerable progress in the education of that community during the past few years and Government was doing everything to encourage education among them and he pointed out that nearly 90 per cent. of boys and 32 per cent of girls of school-going age in that community were at present receiving education in elementary schools.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHURCH GATE STREET.

MUNICIPAL ROAD COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Roads Committee of the Bombay Corporation have submitted their report on the scheme for the development of a portion of Fort South lying between Church Gate Street, Tamarind Lane and Esplanade Road. The scheme, as originally formulated, contemplated the widening of Church Gate Street from 30 feet to 80 feet, the construction of a new road, 50 feet wide, from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane and the widening of Armenian Lane to 40 feet, but it was not proposed to acquire all the properties falling within the proposed lines of the roads. The total cost of acquiring all the properties included in the scheme was estimated at Rs. 17,67,784, and the realizations from the sale of surplus land were estimated at Rs. 17,32,206. The net loss to the Municipality was therefore estimated at Rs. 35,578 only on a scheme which contemplated the addition of about 5,983 square yards valued at Rs. 6,56,700.

It will be seen that the net loss to the Municipality for improving so important a thoroughfare as Church Gate Street and for developing the area in the neighbourhood is now estimated at Rs. 1,07,825 only. After careful consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, the Committee concur in the Commissioner's opinion that it is a scheme which is worth the Corporation's undertaking.

The Commissioner, however, points out that the main question is that of finance. Owing to the necessity of making advances from surplus cash balances due to the absence of borrowin facilities and also to the depreciation of securities the sums available for works of this character are very limited in amount. The Executive Engineer, however, states that the largest amount required for actually financing the scheme at any one time would be Rs. 7,00,000, and the Commissioner points out that there are two funds which might be temporarily used as security for the purpose, namely, the Fire Insurance Fund which exceeds Rs. 2.00,000 and the Water Mains Renewal Fund which exceeds Rs. 5,00.000 and that these would enable the work to be carried out until better borrowing conditions prevail. The Committee, however, suggest that the Municipal Land and Buildings Fund, which now amounts to Rs. 2,98,134, may be drawn upon first for advances in respect of the scheme and then the surplus cash balance and finally the Reserve Funds mentioned by the Commissioner.

BELLASIS ROAD MATERNITY HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Your correspondent mentions only three cases but there was a fourth one amongst the Indian Christians. The Doctor, asked the patient's husband to take her to his residence. The woman died after forty-eight hours at her residence, leaving behind her, a 10 days old male child.

Owing to the above cases the doors of the hospital are closed for new admissions. This action will cause a great inconvenience to the poor, as the other hospitals such as Cama, are now charging fees. Have the authorities made any temporary arrangements elsewhere or done anything to obviate the distress of the poor who seek admission in such charitable institutions?

I hope the authorities will soon investigate the causes of these deaths and let the public have the true facts.—Yours. etc.

S. G. S.

Bombay, 19th July, 1916.

THE SAMSON CASE.

LAND MANAGER FURTHER EXAMINED

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Morris charged Mr. D. J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust with having received bribes.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while Mr. Velinkar, barrister-at-law, with Mr. P. K. Kotwal, pleader defended the accused.

Mr. M. S. Bharucha, the Land Manager further cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson said that after receiving the letters from Messrs. Pandia and Co., he went to the godowns of the dalwallas with Mr. Orr. Mr. Samson was with them. By chance Mr. Orr made his way to Pasoo Moolji's Godown. Pasoo Moolji was the accused in the case in Mr. Aston's Court. Witness did not know Pasoo Moolji before that time either by name or by sight. Mr. Orr picked out Pasoo Moolji's godown by chance. Mr. Samson did not interfere at all. Witness acted as an interpreter. Mr. Samson did not suggest any questions to Mr. Orr. Mr. Orr picking up a book asked witness if there was any entry of bribery in that book. Witness looked through but could not find any. Witness asked Pasoo Moolji if there was any such entry. He said he was only asked for a bribe. Mr. Orr neither looked at other books nor made any more enquiries at the place. Witness continued that Mr. Orr went to other godowns but made no further enquiries as to bribes that morning. Mr. Samson did not take any part in the enquiry.

THE DALLWALLA'S "COMBINATION."

Then the witness said that he knew the complaints made by Messrs. Pandia and Co. Mr. Samson also knew them. Witness spoke to Mr. Samson and called his attention to the allegations against him. Mr Samson reminded witness of what he had told him about the possible combination of the dalwallas.

The witness added that he had not made any enquiries regarding the allegations against Mr. Samson either before or after the receipt of Messrs. Pandia and Co.'s letters. Witness depended to a large extent upon his knowledge of the facts of the case in writing his report on the letters.

GO-BETWEEN BETWEEN THE TRUST AND TENANTS.

After some more cross-examination the witness said that even after these complaints had been received Mr. Samson continued to be the go-between between the Trust and the tenants. Witness did not know if Mr. Samson was on perfectly amicable terms with them then or at any other time. Nothing transpired to show that he was on hostile terms. No departmental enquiry was ever instituted about Mr. Samson. The only matters laid before Mr. Orr were by witness's reports. To the knowledge of the witness Mr. Samson had no conversation with Mr. Orr. To his knowledge no investigations of any sort were made by anybody else regarding the allegations against Mr. Samson.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m.

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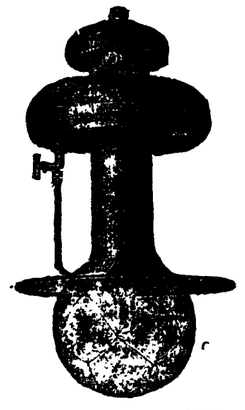

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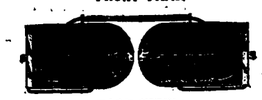

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(5th Sunday after Trinity 23rd July.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Braham Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in C.; Hymns, 191, 165, 315, 169; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants 26-27; Hymns 218, 193, 537; Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. and War Litany at 7-0 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service. 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English—Rev. H. F. Vowden, M. A. (Incumbent), Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A., and Rev. J. H. Robinson, M. A. Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari, English Services—8 a.m. Holy Communion: 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; Collections for the S.P.C.K., Bombay. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarathi Service, 2-30 p. m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.) Foras Road Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil) 7-30 a.m. Matins Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil). 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sowtell; 7-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a. m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon

St. Nicholas Church opposite Prince's Dock Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter.)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarathi); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a. m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a. m. Children's Service; 4-30 p.m., Evensong and Service, Alms for Organ and Choir.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort; Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. Junior Chaplain, Rev. R. E. Lee, B. D., 9-30 a.m., Joint Service, with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School Young Communicants Class; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher—Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m. Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham; 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher; Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher; Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill Hall, Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service, Preacher Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope) Kalbadevi, Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses, 6 a.m., 8 a.m. 9 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. Masses, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health.)—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa. Masses, 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dahul (Burraw's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. da Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prarthana Samaj.—Mr. K. Natarajan, will conduct in English the weekly. Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday (to-morrow) at 5-30 p.m.

THE CAMBRIDGE TRIPOS LISTS.

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The Cambridge Tripos Lists have begun to make their appearance. The following Indian successes have been reported.

Mathematical Tripos.—Part II. Wranglers.—Pandurang Srinivas Katti (Wilson College, Bombay, and Trinity); Tenneti Rajahmundry, and Non-Coll.); Krishna-Surya Narayana (Government College, Swami Anaeda Rau (Presidency College, Madras, and King's). Senior Optimes.—Wajahat Husain (Presidency College, Calcutta, and Caius); Satyendranath Modak (Calcutta University and Emmanuel).

Mathematical Tripos.—Part I. Class I.—A. C. Banerji (Presidency College. Calcutta, and Clare). Class II.—V. N. Bhide (Trinity); S. C. Tripathi (Emmanuel. Class III.—S. S. L. Dar (Queen's); K. C. Mahindra (St. John's); K. Prosad (St. John's); R. Ray (King's); P. Saravanamuttu (Non-Coll.). Asgrotat: P. N. Chopra (Magdalene). Attained the standard of the Special Examination: I. Mujid (Christ's).

Moral Sciences Tripos.—Part I. Class II, Division 2.—B. N. Seal (Trinity); M. M. Sharif (Aligarh College and Non-Coll.) Aegrotat: K. Guruswami (Madras University and St. John's). Women: Class II. Division 2, M. Chattopadhyay (Haidarabad and Newnham).

Natural Sciences Tripos.—Part II. Class I.—M. A. Husain, B.A., Punjab University and Christ's (Zoology). Class II.—A. Kumar, Pembroke (Zoology). Class III.—Y. Prasad, Non-Coll. (Physics).

Natural Sciences Tripos.—Part I. Cla II.—C. N. Chandra, Sidney, B. Mukerji Non-Coll., P. Pareja, Christ's. Class III.—A. K. Basu, Non-Coll., C. L. Mathur, Magdalene. S. Sen. Peterhouse, T. V. Thadani, Non-Coll.

The annual conference of the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Association will be held this year at Madras in the last week of December.

The resignation by the Hon. M. DeP. Webb, of his office as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, has been accepted.

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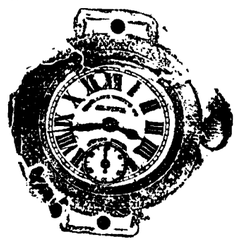

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TALES OF "THE TRADE."

I.—SOME WORK IN THE BALTIC.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

They bear, in place of classic names,
Letters and numbers on their skin.
They play their grisly blindfold games
In little boxes made of tin.
Sometimes they stalk the Zeppelin,
Sometimes they learn where mines are laid
Or where the Baltic ice is thin.
That is the custom of "The Trade."

Few prize-courts sit upon their claims.
They seldom tow their targets in
They follow certain secret aims
Down under, far from trife or din.
When they are ready to begin
No flag is flown, no fuss is made
More than the shearing of a pin.
That is the custom of "The Trade."

The Scout's quadruple funnel flames
A mark from Sweden to the Swin,
The Cruiser's thundrous screw proclaims
Her comings out and goings in,
But only whiffs of paraffin
Or creamy rings that fizz and fade
Show where the only enced Death has been.
That is the custom of "The Trade."

Their feats, their fortunes and their fames
Are hidden from their nearest kin;
No eager public backs or blames,
No journal prints the yarns they spin
(The Censor would not let it in!)
When they return from run or raid.
Unheard they work, unseen they win.
That is the custom of "The Trade."

No one knows how the title of "The Trade" came to be applied to the Submarine Service. Some say that the cruisers invented it because they pretend that submarine officers look like unwashed chauffeurs. Others think it sprang forth by itself, which means that it was coined by the Lower Deck, where they always have the proper names for things. Whatever the truth the Submarine Service is now "the trade"; and if you ask them why, they will answer: "What else could you call it? The Trade's 'the trade,' of course."

It is a close corporation; yet it recruits its men and officers from every class that uses the sea and engines, as well as from many classes that never expected to deal with either. It takes them; they disappear for a while and return changed to their very souls, for the Trade lives in a world without precedents, of which no generation has had any previous experience—a world still being made and enlarged daily. It creates and settles its own problems as it goes along and if it cannot help itself no one else can. So the Trade lives in the dark and thinks out inconceivable and impossible things which it afterwards puts into practice.

It keeps books, too, as honest traders should. They are almost as bald as ledgers, and are written up, hour by hour, on a little sliding table that pass out from beneath the commander's bunk. In due time they go to my Lords of the Admiralty, who presently circulate a few carefully watered extracts for the confidential information of the junior officers of the Trade, that these may see what things are done and how. The juniors read but laugh. They have heard the stories, with all the flaming detail and such of the longuage, either from a chief actor while they perched deferentially on the edge of a mess-room fender, or from his subordinate, in which case they were not so deferential, or from some returned member of the crew present on the occasion, who, between half-shut teeth at the wheel jerks out what really happened. There is very little going on in the Trade that the Trade does not know within a reasonable time. But the outside world must wait until my Lords of the Admiralty release the records. Some of them have been released now.

SUBMARINE AND ICE-BREAKER.

Let us take, almost at random, an episode in the life of H. M. Submarine E. 9. It is true that she was commanded by Commander Max Horton, but the utter impersonality of the tale makes it as though the boat herself spoke. (Also, never having met or seen any of the gentlemen concerned in the matter, the writer can be impersonal too.) Some time ago E. 9 was in the Baltic in the deeps of winter, where she used to be taken to her hunting grounds by an ice-breaker. Obviously a submarine cannot use her sensitive nose to smash heavy ice with, so the broad-beamed pushing chaperone comes along to see her clear of the thick harbour and shore ice. In the open sea apparently she is left to her own devices. In company of the ice-breaker, then, E. 9 "proceeded" (neither in the Senior nor the Junior Service does anyone officially "go" anywhere) to a "certain position."

Here—it is not stated in the book, but the Trade knows every aching, single detail of what is left out—she spent a certain time in testing arrangements and apparatus, which may or may not work properly, immersed in a mixture of block ice and dirty ice-cream in a temperature well towards zero. This is a pleasant job, made the more delightful by the knowledge that if you slip off the superstructure the deadly Baltic chill will stop your heart long before even your heavy clothes can drown you. Hence (and this is not in the book either) the remark of the highly trained sailorsman in these latitudes who, on being told by his superior officer in the execution of his duty to go to Hell, did insubordinately and enviously reply:—"D'you think I'd be here if I could?" Whereby he caused the entire *personnel* beginning with the Commander to say, "Amen," or words to that effect. E 9 evidently made things work.

Next day she reports:—"As circumstances were favourably decided to attempt to bag a destroyer." Her "certain position" must have been near a well-used destroyer-run, for shortly afterwards she sees three of them but too far off to attack and later, as the light is failing a fourth destroyer towards which she manoeuvres. "Depthkeeping," she notes, "very difficult owing to heavy swell." An observation balloon on a gusty day is almost as stable as a submarine "pumping" in a heavy swell, and since the Baltic is shallow, the submarine runs the chance of being left down with a whack on the bottom. None the less, E. 9 works her way to within 600 yards of the quarry, fires and and waits just enough to be sure that waits just long enough long to be sure that the destroyer is holding her course. Then she "dips to avoid detection." The rest is deadly simple:—"At the correct moment after firing, 45 to 50 seconds, heard the unmistakable noise of torpedo detonating." Four minutes later she rose and "found destroyer had disappeared." Then, for reasons probably connected with other destroyers, who, too, may have heard that unmistakable sound, she goes to bed below in the chill dark till it is time to turn homewards. When she rose she met storm from the north and logged it accordingly. "Spray froze as it struck and bridge became a mass of ice. Experienced considerable difficulty in keeping the conning tower hatch free from ice. Found it necessary to keep a man continuously employed on this work. Bridge screen immovable ice six inches thick on it. Telegraphs frozen." In this state she forges ahead till midnight and anyone who pleases can imagine the thoughts of the continuous employee scraping and hammering round the hatch, as well as the delight of his friends below when the ice-slush spattered down the conning tower. At last she considered it "advisable to free the boat of ice, so went below."

"AS REQUISITE."

In the Senior Service the two words "as requisite" cover everything that need not be talked about. E 9 next day "proceeded as requisite" through a series of snowstorms and recurring deposits of ice on the bridge till she got in touch with her friend the ice-breaker; and in her company ploughed and rooted her way back to the work we know. There is nothing to show that it was a near thing for E. 9, but somehow one has the idea that the ice-breaker did not arrive any too soon for E. 9's comfort and progress. (But what happens in the Baltic when the ice-breaker does not arrive?)

That was in winter. In summer quite the other way. E. 9 had to go to bed by day very often under the long-lasting northern light when the Baltic is as smooth as a carpet, and one cannot get within a mile and-a-half of anything with eyes in its head without being put down. There was one time when E. 9, evidently on information received, took up, "a certain position" and reported the sea "glassy." She had to suffer in silence, while three heavily laden. German ships went by; for an attack would have given away her position. Her reward came next day, when she sighted (the words run like Marryat's) "enemy squadron coming up fast from eastward proceeding inshore of us." They were two heavy battleships with an escort of destroyers, and E. 9 turned to attack. She does not say how she crept up in that smooth sea within a quarter of a mile of the leading ship, "a three-funnel ship of either the "Deutschland or Braunschweig" class," but she managed it, and fired both bow torpedoes at her.

"No. 1 torpedo was seen and heard to strike her just before foremost funnel: smoke and *debris* appeared to go as high as masthead." That much E. 9. saw before one of the guardian destroyers ran at her. "So," says she, "observing her I took my periscope off the battleship." This was excusable, as the destroyer was coming up with intent to kill and E. 9 had to flood her tanks and get down quickly. Even so, the destroyer only just missed her, and she struck bottom in 43ft. "But," says E. 9, who, if she could not see, kept her ears open, "at the correct interval (the 45 or 50 seconds mentioned in the previous case) the second torpedo was heard to explode, though not actually seen." E. 9 came up 20 minutes later to make sure. The destroyer was waiting for her, a couple of hundred yards away, and again E. 9 dipped for the life, but "just had time to see one large vessel approximately four or five miles away."

Putting courage aside, think for a moment of the mere drill of it all—that last dive for that attack on the chosen battleship; the eye at the periscope watching "No. 1 torpedo" get home; the rush of the vengeful destroyer; the instant orders for flooding everything; the swift descent which had to be arranged for with full knowledge of the shallow sea-floors waiting below, and a guess at the course that might be taken by the seeking bows above for assuming a destroyer to draw 15ft., and a submarine on the bottom to stand 25ft. to the top of her conning-tower. there is not much clearance in 43ft. salt water, specially if the boat jumps when she touches bottom. And through all these and half a hundred other simultaneous considerations, imagine the trained minds below, counting, as only torpedo-men can count the run of the merciless seconds that should tell when that second shot arrived. Then "at the correct interval" as laid down in the table of distances, the boom and the jar of No. 2 torpedo, the relief, the exhaled breath and untightened lips; the impatient waiting for a second peep and when that had been taken and the eye at the periscope had reported one little nigger-boy in place of two on the waters, perhaps cigarettes. &c., while the destroyer sickled about at a venture overhead.

Certainly they give men rewards for doing such things, but what reward can there be in any gift of Kings or peoples to match the enduring satisfaction of having done them, not alone, but with and through and by trusty and proven companions.

DEFEATED BY DARKNESS.

E. l. also a Baltic boat, her Commander F. N. Laurence, had her experiences too. She went out one summer day and late—too late—in the evening sighted three transports. The first she hit. While she was arranging for the second, the third inconsiderately tried to ram her before her sights were on. So it was necessary to go down at once and waste whole minutes of the precious scanting light. When she rose, the stricken ship was sinking, and shortly afterwards blew up. The other two were patrolling near by. It would have been a fair chance in daylight but the darkness defeated her and she had to give up the attack.

It was *E. l.* who during thick weather come across a squadron of battle-cruisers and got in on a flanking ship—probably the "Moltke." The destroyers were very much on the alert and she had to dive at once to avoid one who only missed her by a few feet. Then the fog shut down and stopped further developments. Thus do time and chance come to every man.

The Trade has many stories, too, of watching patrols when a boat must see chance after chance go by under her nose and—write—merely write what she has seen. Naturally they do not appear in any accessible records. Nor which is a pity, do the authorities release the records of glorious failures, when everything goes wrong; when torpedoes break surface and squatter like ducks; or arrive full square with a clang and burst of while water and—fail to explode; when the devil is in charge of all the motors, and clutches develop play that would scare a shore-going mechanic bald; when batteries begin to give off death instead of power, and atop of all ice or wreckage of the strewn seas racks and wrenches the hull till the whole leaking bag of tricks limps home on six missing cylinders and one ditto propeller *plus* the indomitable will of the red-eyed husky scare-crows in charge.

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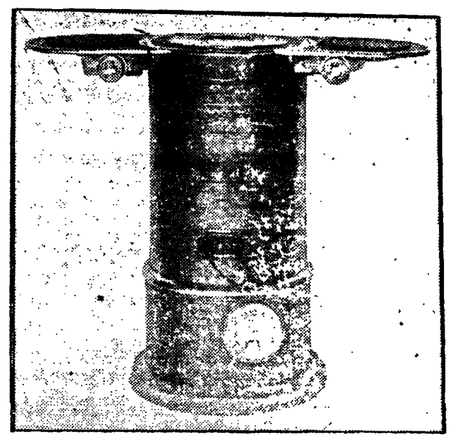

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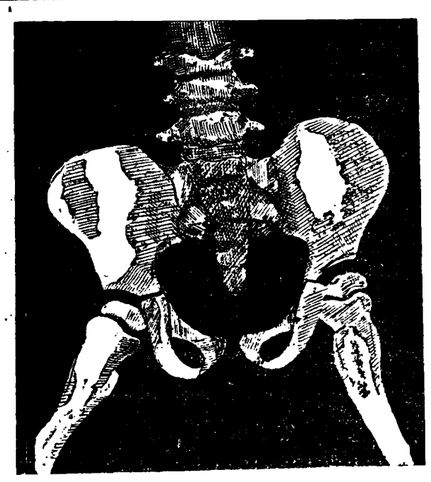

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, July. 16.

KILLED.

Major J. L. Knott, West Yorkshires.
Captain C. S. Hilton, Middlesex.
Captain O. R. F. Johnston, Middlesex.
Captain J. C. T. Leigh, East Kents.
Captain M. L. W. Matthews, West Kents.
Captain H. C. Mulkern, Medicals.
Captain R. W. Mullins, York and Lancasters.
Captain B. L. Needham, Lincolnshires.
Captain J. F. Ruttledge, West Yorkshires.
Captain R. J. Smith, York and Lancasters.
Captain J. M. Stack, North Staffordshires.
Captain H. Stewart, Berkshires.
Captain R. C. Stewart, York and Lancasters.
Captain E. E. Sykes, Duke of Wellington's.
Captain D. C. T. Twentyman, York and Lancasters.
Captain N. Vaudrey, Manchesters.
Captain J. Weir, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. G. Hicking, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. A. C Hollywood, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. S. Jackson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. J. L. Jameson, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. G. H. Kernaghan, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. E. H. Lintott, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. M. R. H. Morley, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. G. W. Morris, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. W. Newcombe, Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. W. T. Newton, North Staffords.
Lieut. R. W. K. Oakley, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. P. Organ York and Lancasters.
Lieut. H. Ormrod, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. G. L. C. Redpath, Middlesex.
Lieut. A. Spate, Middlesex.
Lieut. R. R. S. Shaw, North Staffordshires.
Lieut. J. W. Towers-Clark, Sco's Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. N. Walker, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. W. P. Woodcock, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. S. T. Hinkley, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. T. Humphries, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Jago, Devons.
Second-Lieut. A. A. H. Johnston, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. R. J. Kingsford, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. A. B. Lee, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. M. C. Ley, Devons.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Marson, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. R. B. Mellard, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. T. W. R. Neill, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. F. C. Paxton, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. G. Perkins, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. E. Peyton, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. F. Rice, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Salter, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. C. V. Sandeman, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. A. H. W. Sampson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. S. S. Schneider, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. Spatz, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. R. M. Stainton, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. L. L. Vigers, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. P. L. Warren, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Watkin, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. E. V. Whitby, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Williamson, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. J. Wilson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Withers, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Wood, Middlesex.
Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Brown, Wiltshires.
Lieut.-Colonel A. P. A. Elphinstone, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut.-Colonel C. W. D. Lynch, Yorkshire L. I.
Lieut.-Colonel C. C. A. Sillery, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Major A. G. Niven, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Major H. Sibbit, Northumberlnad Fusiliers.
Captain H. M. Adcock, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain J. A. Benjamin, West Ridings.
Captain A. E. Corbett, Border Regt.
Captain E. R. Creyke, Yorkshire L. I.
Captain T. L. Crosse, Border Regt.
Captain J. East, Durham L. I.
Captain D. H. J. Ely, Durham L. I.
Captain G. E. Griffin, Yorkshire L. I.
Captain F. J. Hannam, Gloucesters.
Captain G. Haswell, Yorkshire L. I.
Captain A. B. Hatt, Somerset L. I.
Captain D. D. Horne, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain C. J. Huntriss, East Yorks.
Captain L. H. Sanger-Davies, Durham L. I.
Captain R. Smith, Border Regt.
Captain W. Tullis, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain W. Walker, Yorkshire L. I.
Captain L. D. Wickham, Lincolns.
Lieutenant J. W. Bamber, Yorkshire L. I.
Lieutenant R. S. M. Beatson, Yorks L. I.
Lieutenant G. E. Cope, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R. J. Dougal, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant J. H. T. Graham, Scottish Borderers.
Lieutenant L. Hammond, West Ridings.
Lieutenant W. Lamb, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. K. Lavarack, West Ridings.
Lieutenant J. H. Patterson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant L. R. Raimes, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant W. F. Scott, Somerset L. I.
Lieutenant G. Simbson, Durham L. I.
Lieutenant. S. D. Somerville, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut. L. C. Andrews, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. K. J. P. Asher, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. C. Ashley, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. Canning, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. J. R. T. Chalmers, Somerset Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. G. Coe, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. D. Cole, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. D. B. Corbett, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. R. L. Courtice, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. J. F. Cragg, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Craig, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Crompton, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. H. Dalrymple, Somerset Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. J. Doherty, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. Drummond, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Eames, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. M. W. P. Emerson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. W. R. Favell, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. W. Fearnley, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. G. H. Featherstone, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. R. J. H. Gatrell, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Gordon, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. C. S. Haynes, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. S. F. J. Hicking, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. O. Lord, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. H. H. Linzell, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. N. L. McNeill, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Monkhouse, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. H. B. Mulligan, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. J. H. G. Murdoch, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. J. F. Oldershaw, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. J. P. P. Peregrine, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Price, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. W. Royle, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. L. A. Rusack, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. W. W. Saxby, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. Saywood, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. S. Shanksters, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. W. Swift, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. C. Sykes, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. W. D. Taylor, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Thomson, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. A. T. Vardy, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Vassie, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. L. R. Watson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. N. White, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. D. Withers, Somerset Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. J. V. Young, Somerset Light Infantry.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. Lord Elcho, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. I. Barnes, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Bradshaw, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. G. H. Ward, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut.-Colonel L. M. Howard, Northumberlands.
Captain H. R. Barkworth, Northumberlands.
Captain J. L. Lawrence, Royal Scots.
Captain S. W. Reacher, Rifle Brigade.
Captain O. B. Webb, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. A. J. G. Goodal, Berkshires.
Lieut. G. C. Hodgkinson, Yorkshires.
Lieut. R. H. Spinney, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut. S. C. Carter, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Dixey, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. L. F. Garratt, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. Liversidge, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. C. McGaffin, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. C. W. Meyer, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. S. J. Peatfield, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. Preston, Duke of Wellington's.
Second-Lieut. L. C. Sayer, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R. O. Sternberg, Artillery.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. E. L. Moore, Gloucesters.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut.Colonel B. L. Maddison, Yorkshire.
Captain F. S. Blake, Liverpools.
Captain A. A. Hughes, South Wales Borderers.
Captain G. H. Neville, Somerset L. I.
Captain W. G. F. Wiseman, Lincolns.
Lieut. H. G F. Clifford, Lincolns.
Lieut. H. P Evans, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. J. H. Toolis, Lincolns.
Lieut. M. G. White, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. E. G. Brophy, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut. G. S. D. Carver, Devons.
Second-Lieut. J. B. Karran, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. J. S. McGowan, Devons.
Second-Lieut. E. Outram, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Pearse, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Sadler, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Volkers, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. C. E. S. Watson, East Lancs.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. R. A. R. Campbell, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut. C. S. Davis, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Davis, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Fish, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. W. F. Forge, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Frost, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. T. R. Pearson, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. G. Scott, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. F. Vandenbok, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. H. D. Wood, Middlesex.

MISSING.

Captain H. S. Harris, Sherwoods.
Captain F. N. Houston, York and Lancs.
Captain S. H. Jeudwine, Lincolns.
Captain T. H. Kinder, Suffolks.
Captain R. Lewis, Berkshires.
Captain J. W. N. Roberts, Medicals.
Captain G. O. Roos, Yorks and Lancs.
Captain D. Smith, West Yorks.
Lieutenant G. W. M. Burton, East Kents.
Lieutenant D. Fairley, York and Lancs.
Lieutenant H. E. Foizey, West Yorks.
Lieutenant J. S. Grainger, Londons.
Lieutenant A. M. Herapath, York and Lancs.
Lieutenant J. F. Hitchon, East Lancs.
Lieutenant J. Josephs, Londons.
Lieutenant F. L. M. Pym, Irish Guards.
Lieutenant R. Stead, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Baker, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Batson, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. S. H. Bedford, Barkshires.
Second-Lieut. B. H. Belcher, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. K. Bemrose, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. E G. Boas, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. B. H. Bowyer, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. A. D. Breach, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. G. D. Brooke, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. C. C. C. Buckle, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. A. E. W. Butler, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. S. H. Ellis, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. W. B. Ellis, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut. R. Haywood, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. M. I. Heming, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. P. Holloway, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Hughes, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. O. W. Iames, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut. H. Latimer, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Robinson, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Taplin, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel A. J. B. Addison, York and Lancasters.
Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Ellis, Border Regiment.
Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Lewes, Essex Regiment.
Major J. R. C. Dent, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Major S. C. Morgan, South Wales Borderers.
Captain F. B. Baker, York and Lancasters.
Captain T. L. Boden, Middlesex.
Captain R. Brickwood, Rifle Brigade.
Captain H. A. R. Butler, West Surreys.
Captain R. D. Child, East Kents.
Captain F. E. Coumbe, Middlesex.
Captain E. M. Dawson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain W. C. C. Gell, Warwicks.
Captain A. C. Hadow, Medicals.
Captain P. L. Pemberton, Middlesex.
Captain O. Lloyd, Cheshires.
Captain H. McCulloch, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain A. B. Naylor, Sherwoods.
Captain E. R. Oakden, Sherwoods.
Captain J. L. Oddy, West Yorkshires.
Captain K. E. Poyser, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain W. Pottle, Bedfords.
Captain E. Robertson, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. W. C. Adams, Berkshires.
Lieut. E. E. Ainley, Duke of Wellington's.
Lieut. E. H. Bottomley, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. W. W. Chapman, East Kents.
Lieut. J. S. Craig, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. Elphick, Dublins.
Lieut. E. McC. Gilmore, Suffolks.
Lieut. A. B. Grant, Liverpools.
Lieut. F. G. Griffiths, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. F. Hall, East Kents.
Lieut. B. M. Hallward, Artillery.
Lieut. S. M. Haycraft, Engineers.
Lieut. H. Hooton, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. J. H. Ideson, Sherwoods.
Lieut. R. E. Johnson, West Surreys.
Lieut. F. R. B. Jowitt, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. M. Jubb, Duke of Wellington's.
Lieut. C. Knight, Suffolks.
Lieut. C. W. A. Millar, Londons.
Lieut. C. D. Morgan, Artillery.
Lieut. W. H. V. Nelson, Sherwoods.
Lieut. R. B. Pritchard, Northumberlands.
Lieut. H. F. Sampson, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. A. Allen, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. E. N. Allen, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. F. Argyles, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. C. J. Ashton, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. P. J. Back, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. P. H. Bain, Duke of Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Banwell, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. T. B. Barnes, Essex.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Bennett, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. F. M. Black, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. E. V. Balakey, Duke of Wellington's.
Second-Lieut. G. L. Booth, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. E. P. Boultsee, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Bullivant, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. E. O. Burden, Londons.
Second-Lieut. G. T. Carre, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. R. C. Carter, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. S. N. Carter, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. R. Child, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut. E. C. Cockburn, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. F. B. Coldwells, Devons.
Second-Lieut. W. P. Cooper, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. E. F. Cox, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. R. E. Cranfield, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. D. B. Dempster, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. H. F. Dixon, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Duffell, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. R. G. S. Durward, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. B. Eastwood, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. E. D. Edwards, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. Free, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. P. H. Gates, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. I. T. Goldie, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Grove, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. J. P. Hampshire, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. R. S. Hanson, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. C. H. Hill, Essex.
Second-Lieut. W. B. Hodge, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. K. W. Hunn, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Jarret, Trench Mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut. R. E. Johnston, Trench Mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut. V. Jones, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. E. C. Kelly, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Kelly, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. B. J. Kendall, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. J. J. Kneafsey, Dublins.
Second-Lieut. R. P. Lamb, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. D. T. Lange, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. J. T. Lean, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. W. Leek, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Longstaff, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. W. E. McArthur, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. K. A. Teckelvey, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. W. T. Madden, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. H. G. C. Mann, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. E. S. Martyn, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. W. M. Mason, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. N. A. Matthews, Londons.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Mein, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. T. A. Merry, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. G. Middlemas, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. R. F. Millard, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. W. G. St. L. Montague, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. J. Nelson, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut. D. W. A. Nicholls, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. R. D. H. Norman, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. T. L. Ormerod, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. J. V. R. Owen, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. G. Parker, Devons.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Parker, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. E. Pearce, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. F. S. Pollitt, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E. W. Poynter, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Rawson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. R. J. F. Remnant, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. C. Riggs, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. P. V. Roberts, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Parnell, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. F. E. Reiss, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. P. Q. Reiss, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. W. N. Rowsell, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. W. K. Sanderson, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. T. Sanderson, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. J. Scott, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. G. B. M. Scutt, Worcesters.
Rev. L. Richardson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. A. B. Lee, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. M. C. Ley, Wevsons.

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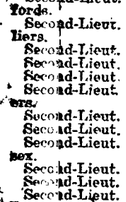

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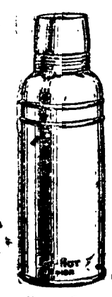

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Another Triumph for Wonderful Kidney & Bladder
De Witt's Pills
When the old is made young again and the weak is made strong—that is indeed a triumph

When a man is so long and so seriously ill that he, his friends, and his doctors all give up hope of him ever getting well again, and then he is, after all, completely cured, it may easily and truly be described as remarkable—a great triumph.

"I am over 60 years of age, and for over forty years suffered with what I was told was chronic Bright's Disease. While in the early days I was able to do a little work, now for the last twenty years I have not been able to work, except at very distant intervals, and then not more than two or three days at a time; in fact, I have had to keep my bed for four or five months at a stretch.

"I have had many illnesses, each in itself very serious. Once I was so bad that I was given only five hours to live by my medical man, but just pulled through, more dead than alive. I was so bad that even after I was supposed to have recovered my friends tried to get me into a hospital, but I was refused admittance as 'Incurable.'

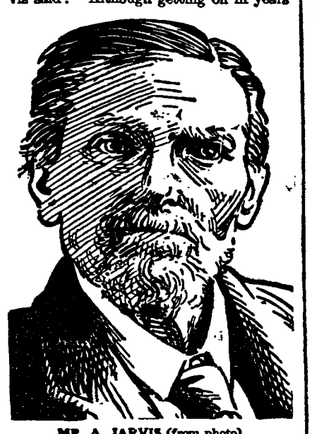
"Last March I was taken very seriously ill, this time with rheumatic fever. Here now, it was thought, was truly the end of things, there was little hope ever entertained of my recovering; I was rapidly and surely dying.

"While I was so ill my son-in-law, hearing such remarkable reports about the cures effected by De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, bought a box for me to try. I commenced to take them, and, to put it very mildly, was amazed to find in two days' time that all symptoms of fever had left me. In a week from first commencing the pills I was able to get up, and I gradually got stronger. It was not very long before I was able to resume work, and since I once started I have not lost a single day from work. Surely this is wonderful after my past experience of years of unfitness.

"I am getting to be an old man, therefore I consider this case most remarkable. My name, Arthur Jarvis, is well known in the district of Battersea, and if anyone should doubt the truth of my statement, and should write or call on me at 32, Frances Street, S.W., I will give them convincing proof of the truth of my statement. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills have given me a strength that I can truthfully say I have never before experienced at any time of life.

"They have given me a real pleasure in life, such as I have not experienced for forty years."

The above statement was made in July, 1912. It might well be wondered whether such a cure could remain permanent. Two years afterwards Mr. Jarvis said: "Although getting on in years



MR. A. JARVIS (from photo).

—I am now 65 years of age, I am going along wonderfully well. I have been able to keep going all the year round, and have not missed a single day from work. I have only got De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills to thank for this marvellous cure, and I strongly recommend them to all those I come in contact with who are suffering in any way with the kidneys or bladder, because I feel that these wonderful little pills cannot become too well known."

Nearly everyone knows that thousands of people die every year from deadly kidney disease, but only a few are aware that this terrible mortality is the result of sheer neglect.

When people are attacked by the first symptoms of kidney disease, such as aches and pains in the various parts of the body, puffiness under the eyes, cloudy urine, nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, they take no notice whatever. This is where a terrible mistake is made, for kidney disease will not cure itself. Neglect means that these symptoms turn into specific complaints, such as rheumatism, lumbago, gout, sciatica, cystitis, gravel, stone, &c., which are the forerunners of deadly Bright's Disease.

Just a little exposure to cold or damp and you have got a pain in the back. Agony to bend or move any way, bad headache, puffiness under the eyes, these mean for certain that you have kidney trouble. Then you should look out for deadly Bright's Disease, which creeps on unawares.

It is positively dangerous to trifle or play with the most simple form of kidney disease.

If you have such symptoms as a nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, constipation, general feeling of weakness, and irritability, aches and pains in the muscles or joints, puffiness under the eyes, or bad headache you certainly need De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

Or if you suffer from lumbago, backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, stone, gravel, or pains in the bladder, muscles, and joints, you are foolish to yourself if you do not commence to use these wonder-workers immediately.

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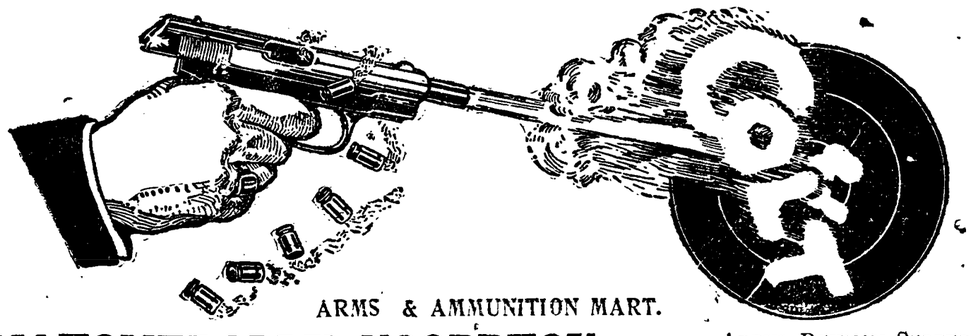

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

WOMEN AND ECONOMY IN DRESS.

HOW AND WHY IT IS NOT PRACTISED.

A few days ago the National War Savings Committee issued an appeal to women to avoid extravagance in dress. It was urged, writes a correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian," that both the materials used for garments and the labour employed in the fashioning of them are needed for other and more important purposes, and that any unnecessary demands on the one or the other may seriously impede the conduct of the war.

There is every evidence to show that very little dress economy has been practised by women since the outbreak of war. Nor does it seem probable that this new appeal will have much effect. Most people are trying to lower their expenditure in some way, but in most cases this has taken the form of cutting down food bills, fewer entertainments, cheaper holidays, and so forth, while the amount of money spent on clothes remains the same. For such luxuries as jewellery, real lace, and elaborate evening gowns there is practically no market, but women's outfitters report that in nearly every branch of their business trade has never been better than at the moment. There is, for instance, an almost unprecedented demand for expensive and fantastic footwear of various kinds, due to the short skirts now in vogue. Ready made dresses are not being sold as freely as in pre-war days—mainly because there are not now many opportunities for the wearing of them,—but several firms say that their customers are willing to give unusually high prices for tailor-made costumes and blouses of all kinds. The same is true of millinery.

This disregard of the principles of dress economy in war-time is due to a variety of causes, chief among them being the fact that the majority of women in the middle and lower classes have quite as much money to spend on personal adornment as in ordinary times, while many have considerably more. Hundreds of women and girls are for the first time in their lives earning their own dress allowances and experiencing the joy of being able to spend what they like without reference to anyone else. Some have found that the dignity of their position necessitates a smart and perhaps extensive wardrobe, while those who are now filling men's places in banks and offices are realising that the daily journey to and from town plays sad havoc with out-of-door clothes.

The changes in fashions which have taken place in the last two years are responsible for much of the unnecessary buying of clothes so prevalent just now. In the very early days of the war, when the cry was all for "business as usual," dressmakers in self-defence introduced very marked differences in fashions in order to prevent women from wearing their existing garments to the last degree of shabbiness, and so throwing thousands of shop assistants, sempstresses, and the like out of work. Now, when the whole outlook is changed and the dressmakers and milliners are wanted for work on the land or in munition factories, women who have been spending money freely find it very hard to retrench.

Probably, too, the average woman does not quite understand how the renunciation of a coveted crêpe-de-Chine blouse or taffetas frock will help the nation to win the war. "Force a woman to economise in dress, and you take away half her fun," says a member of one of the great drapers' houses in Manchester. This is putting the case rather strongly, but it is a fact that the majority of women with money to spend on themselves find it very hard to resist the temptations offered by alluring shop windows. Each one is, no doubt, prepared to sacrifice "half her fun" if she realises that she will be benefitting the country, but it is perhaps a pity that the National War Savings Committee did not explain in more detail how great that benefit would be.

A LIBERTY CLOAK.

OF TINSELLED NINON EDGED WITH MARABOUT TO GO OVER IT.

A DAINTY DRESS.

OF EMBROIDERED VOILE IN BLACK AND GREY.

(Continued from Column 5.)

pint, add sugar and flavouring, pour into a wetted mould, and allow to set. Any stale bread (not crusts) can be used up in this way.

When starch is the basis of jellies or moulds, just as with a cornflour shape, the mass must be boiling when it is poured into the wetted mould. If it is stirred after boiling and then put into the mould it separates, and this is the cause of most of the failures in these homely sweets.

STRAWBERRY TARTLETS.

Take 8oz. flour, 5oz. to 6oz. fat, 3oz. sugar, and one yolk of egg. No moistening is required with this recipe. Mix well. Carefully line the patty pans, or plate if an open tart is to be made, and bake dry. Then place a little red currant jelly at the bottom, put the strawberries on this, and dust over with icing sugar. The pans must not be filled with the fruit before cooking, as that makes the crust soft. The crusts can be prepared in advance. Cherry tartlets can be made wtih this crust when the fruit does not require to be cooked.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries are mostly served with cream. Some people like port wine with them, and in France a glass of Burgundy is often poured over them. Cheaper than any of these, consequently more likely to find favour at present, is the following recipe: Put the picked berries into an earthenware jar, sprinkle them with castor sugar, adding, to every pound of fruit the juice of a nice lemon. Toss the mixture, cover, and put in the coolest possible place, on ice for preference. Instead of the lemon juice a tablespoonful of French vinegar is often put into the jar with the fruit, and many people consider that the results of the vinegar are preferable to those got by the juice. The fruit should remain in the jar for one or two hours, after which it will be found delicious.

Strawberries which are not quite perfect in appearance will do very well for a sauce to be eaten with cold pudding. Crush the fruit and pass it through a hair sieve. Then put an equal weight of sugar into a basin and work the fruit pulp gradually into it. Let stand for a little until the sugar is all dissolved, when a very nice, fruity sauce is ready. It is best to serve fruit uncooked as often as it is possible to do so, for in the cooking process much of the refreshing properties are lost.

FRUIT JELLIES.

Syrup of this kind also does for a jelly. This year gelatine is expensive, so substitutes must be found. Indeed, in some shops gelatine is not sold at all, so that cooks have had to get other means of stiffening jellies and preparations which require it. Sago, rice, agar-agar, and Irish or Iceland moss are recommended. The following recipe for jellies is easy:

Boil the juice or syrup of any fruit, then add the cereal; stir and boil slowly for one hour, covered with a lid. Of course, allowance has to be made for reduction, and the proportions are 2oz. of cereal to one pint of syrup or juice. The syrup in which prunes or figs have been cooked is quite suitable for this purpose.

Economical is a jelly made by boiling 1½ pint of water to which 2oz. of sago is added, and a little lemon rind for seasoning. Boil as directed, add two tablespoonfuls of golden syrup, boil well together, and pour into a wetted mould to set. Rice jelly is prepared in the same way, and strained after it has simmered from one to two hours.

Bread jelly is excellent for invalids and young children and it is often acceptable in these days for lunch or a simple dinner. Boil 4oz. bread with one quart of warm water, and cook slowly on the back of the stove for several hours until all the bread is broken up. Strain, then reduce to one

(Continued in Column 4.)

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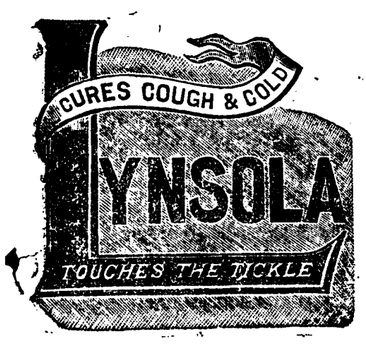

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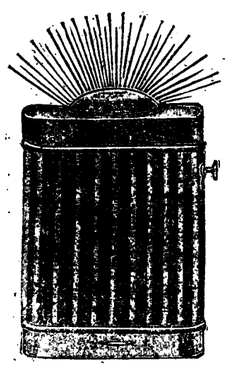

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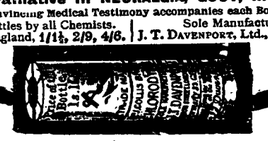

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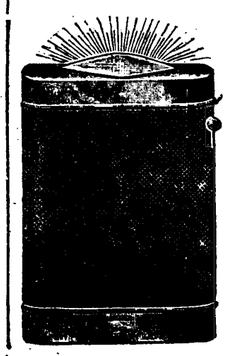

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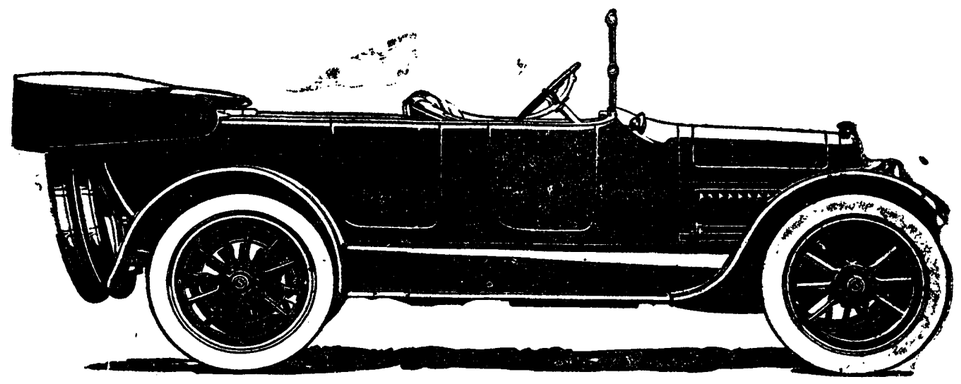

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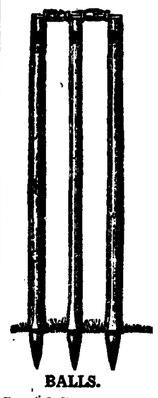

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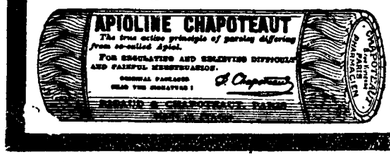

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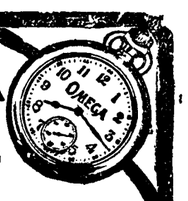

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